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New Curb on Goods Seen; Germans Enslaving Norse; Scrap Drive Is Extended

The World's Day—October 22, 1942

Washington: Civilian Goods Curb Is Forecast

New and deeper curtailment in civilian goods production was forecast by Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board in disclosing a program of scheduling essential civilian items exactly as military weapons are scheduled, sloughing off all but the truly necessary civilian commodities. [Page 9.]

No extra gasoline ration will be allowed by OPA for "motor travel from summer homes and winter residences used primarily for vacation purposes."

Military and political relations with Russia are to be improved under steps being taken by the American and British Governments. [Page 1.]

A drive in Congress to prohibit sale of liquor in areas in and around military camps met the opposition of Secretary of War Stimson who said it would lead to bootlegging and "seriously undermine morale."

A bill amending the charter of the American Legion to make veterans of the present war eligible for membership was sent to the White House after passing both houses of Congress.

Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans shipbuilder, visited President Roosevelt to discuss possible construction of super-cargo planes with wood. [Page 8.]

United control of production and distribution of petroleum and its products was recommended to the Senate by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D), in a report of the subcommittee on public lands, which had investigated the oil situation. [Financial Page.]

New efforts to stimulate war plane production will be headed up by Charles E. Wilson, General Electric Company President, who was drafted by Chairman Donald M. Nelson recently to become Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board.

In signing the $9,000,000,000 tax bill, President Roosevelt announced he was asking "substantial" increases in social security taxes, in connection with the request of the Treasury Department for $6,000,000,000 more in taxes immediately. [Financial Page.]

A bill proposing a vast reorganization of the Federal Government to streamline its war program was introduced by Representative Tolan (D) of California.

The Senate completed congressional action on a $6,341,196,887 war appropriations bill which also authorizes the Navy to enter contracts for $9,510,000,000 worth of new vessels.

Rubber Director William M. Jeffers promised "imminent fulfillment of United States commitment to the Russian Government for tire manufacturing machinery." Aides said that Russia had been promised all the equipment for a complete factory to make tires.

In Europe: Enslavement of Norway Imminent

German "protection" for Norway—reducing the state to the same degree of enslavement as Bohemia-Moravia, was reported imminent in dispatches from the Swiss Telegraph Agency which stated that among other indications Norwegian nationals in Denmark had been ordered to report to the German consul. These nationals have hitherto made their customary routine reports to the Swedish consul.

German troops have massed in closed areas along the Swedish-Norwegian border, and along the Norwegian coast, according to unconfirmed reports received by Norwegian sources in London. [Page 6.]

Germany will absorb soon a large portion of unoccupied France according to a Fighting French source in London who reported that the move would eventually become necessary so that Germany would thereby gain control over a large number of French workers.

British labor disputes during September have caused stoppages costing 53,000 working days, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told the House of Commons. Mr. Bevin said that 25,000 workers had been involved in 132 disputes.

Espionage in Sweden was brought into the open when Swedish authorities arrested two men on charges of spying and imparting information to a foreign power.

Eighteen-year-old British boys were made liable to military service, it was officially announced. Those who reached 18 between July 1 and Sept. 30 are required to register Nov. 7 and will be examined later that month and called up for service as needed, the first of them in December.

A new Spanish Ambassador, Gines Vidal y Saura, has been sent to Berlin, replacing Jose Finat y Ecriva de Romani, it was announced in Madrid.

New England: Boston Scrap Drive Extended

Two days have been added to the scrap drive in Boston to allow final cleanup. Wards 1 to 12 will be again collected Monday; 13 to 22 on Tuesday. [Page 2.]

New England farmers face survival battle as transportation and labor shortage grows. [Page 4.]

Camp Edwards commander approves earlier closing hour for Cape liquor places. [Page 5.]

Boston Navy Yard discards precedent in opening hundreds of jobs in its mechanical shops to women. [Page 2.]

National: U. S. May 'Clear' German Aliens

The Government is considering lifting the stigma of "enemy alien" from German nationals in the United States as was done with Italians recently, announced Attorney General Biddle in Philadelphia.

Australia: Married Men Up to 40 Subject to Call

Married men up to 40 who are not in vital industries or reserved occupations now are liable to immediate call into the armed services, it was announced in Melbourne. It was stated that Australia's forces are not yet up to full strength.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Governor Cites Record in Fight For Re-election

Saltonstall gives list of achievements — Campaign turns toward the western part of State.

Speeding up his political campaign for re-election, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts tonight moves into the territory of his Democratic opponent where he will appear at Classical High School, Springfield. Paul F. Craig, Managing Editor of the Springfield Union, will preside.

Leaving no stone unturned in the western part of the State, Governor Saltonstall stopped this afternoon in Holyoke, where he spoke at an Army-Navy production-award ceremony. He also addressed the employees of the Worthington Pump & Machinery Corporation and later in the afternoon he spoke at a meeting of Holyoke women.

The Governor will be the principal speaker tonight at the banquet and annual state convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association at the Hotel Kimball in Springfield.

In a radio address in Boston last night, Governor Saltonstall reviewed a few of the constructive measures inaugurated by his administration.

"Your present state leaders," he said, "are men who overcame the obstacles left by their predecessors. They prepared for the emergency of war. They met the crisis when it finally overtook us. There is no substitute for integrity, foresight, and experience. Massachusetts knows nothing bad about these men. Massachusetts knows nothing at all about the men who seek to replace them. Massachusetts will keep its tried, trusted war leaders."

Stressing the fact that no new taxes have been needed to meet all emergency war expenses, the Governor pointed out that by "prudent management, by savings, by using workers where they are most needed, we have provided the $7,000,000 war fund voted by the Legislature, and an additional $4,500,000 as a reserve against shrinkage of revenue. War expenditures," he continued, "of less than half the fund have been authorized thus far, including $2,000,000 for temporary wartime pay increases for State employees."

Democratic Campaign

With Election Day less than two weeks off, the Democratic Victory Campaign swings into full activity tomorrow with the arrival in Boston of Representative John W. McCormack, Majority Leader in the House, who will participate in the drive to elect Representative Joseph E. Casey for the United States Senate and Mayor Roger L. Putnam of Springfield for Governor, as well as the rest of the party ticket.

In the meantime, Mayor Putnam continued his charges of "poor economy management" in the present administration. Speaking in Fall River last night, he said that whatever reduction in the State debt may be claimed by Governor Saltonstall, it is "purely artificial," largely because "Mr. Saltonstall has paid off the big bankers at the expense of small home owners in our Massachusetts towns and cities."

"This is not real economy," he declared, asserting that while the Governor was meeting State bond payments as he was legally required, he has allowed the Commonwealth's obligations to its towns and cities to pile up enormously.

Progressive Bloc

George E. Lodgen, Chairman of an Independent Voters Committee backing the Democratic candidate, predicted today that Mayor Putnam will have the support of a powerful bloc of progressive voters in the November election. He reported that approximately 300 progressive independents will meet in Boston on Friday to hear a talk on campaign issues by the Springfield Mayor. The talk is scheduled for the Boston City Club.

Cotton Goal: Million Acres in Philippines

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Japan hopes to convert a million acres of Philippine farmland to the production of cotton to meet a Nipponese shortage, the Agriculture Department reported today.

Japanese agriculturists have set a production goal of 425,000 bales by 1946. Cotton has not heretofore figured largely in Philippine agriculture, the largest previous production having been only about 600 bales.

Land formerly planted to sugar and tobacco would be diverted to cotton. The Japanese have been able to get sufficient sugar for their own needs from the island of Formosa.

The Department said cotton growing was a venturesome undertaking for the Philippines. Investigations made by American representatives and Philippine officials in recent years were said to indicate that natural factors such as topography, insects and irregularity of seasons and rainfall would probably limit the potential expansion to not more than 15 per cent of the Japanese goal.

Snow Bogs Northern Front in Russia; Vichy Military Chief Inspects Dakar; U. S., Britain Seek to Satisfy Soviet

American trade rises in Africa to match military expansion of United Nations forces

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 22 (AP) — Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander of all Vichy French armed forces, arrived in Dakar, French West African key naval base, on an inspection trip. [Details: Page 8.]

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There are prospects that the war for the first time will bring the United States into close trading and other connections with the great continent of Africa.

The United States has had little political interest in Africa. It has had no part in the imperialistic exploitation of the dark continent and of its native population.

But today, thousands of American soldiers and workers are toiling under the burning sun of Africa. The exact location of these bases, is of course, a military secret but it is known that the former Italian colony of Eritrea has been turned into an American supply-base, that several airfields have been built in the Fighting French colonies and that contingents of American forces have arrived in Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo.

American experts supervise the African seaports in which American made material for the battle fronts is discharged, United States technical troops have set up and guard a network of airports scattered over West and Central Africa which enable American planes to fly to the Near East and India. American merchant vessels in increasing number arrive in the ports of the Red Sea.

Trade Missions at Work

If military necessities today set the American flag flying over widely scattered spots in Africa, trade again has followed the flag. Intercontinental trade relations between America and the dark continent are continually progressing. It is even unlikely that American interest in Africa will cease with the end of the hostilities.

There is reason to believe, that American military occupation of African positions will prepare the way for an increasing participation of American capital and labor in the development of the continent.

Several United States Commercial missions have recently been sent to Central and to South Africa. They concluded important trade agreements. Simultaneously with the visit of these missions, the State Department in Washing-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Soviet military leaders and people upset by lack of offensive to relieve them.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The United States and British Governments are acting to repair their deteriorating military and political relations with Russia, it was reliably learned today.

There is no longer any attempt to disguise the fact, either here or in London or in Moscow, that the Soviet military leaders and the Soviet people are bitterly disillusioned over the failure of Great Britain and the United States to take sufficient offensive in Europe to relieve them of some of the German pressure which they have borne steadily for more than a year.

This circumstance, it is admitted, is gravely impairing Russo-British-American relations and Washington and London are now frank to recognize that unless they begin soon to play an aggressive and decisive military role there is likely to be little chance of effective collaboration with Russia in the post-war world, regardless of how the war comes out.

Heavy Doubt

Behind President Roosevelt's latest message of cheer to the Russian people is the intention to dissipate some of the doubt and cynicism, which can be cut with a knife in the U. S. S. R., over what and when its allies are going to begin taking on their share of the fighting in continental Europe.

The timing and the content of the President's brief radiocast are considered significant.

"Your courageous resistance," he radioed, "has given us time to produce arms so that at the appointed time we may join you in your triumph. We American people are proud to be your allies."

There is either great meaning or great misleading in Mr. Roosevelt's renewed hint that the plans for a second front have been fully worked out.

When the President refers, however cautiously, to the "appointed time" when the United States will join with the Russian Army against the Germans, he is either disclosing purposefully that the time for second-front offensive has already been agreed upon or he is giving the Russian people a dose of false hopes which has come shattering down in recent weeks. Those hopes may not have been justified, but

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Associated Press

Spokesmen for Dominion

Leaving the South Africa House at London are Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, S. F. Waterson, High Commissioner for South Africa (right), and Capt. J. Smuts, the Marshal's son (left). The Marshal's call for no delay in the Allied offensive in his address before an informal session of Parliament was enthusiastically welcomed in London.

Stalingrad battle slows while Russians claim 4,000 Germans lost on Black Sea coast.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Snow and slush pervaded both German and Russian communiqués, indicating that the winter vanguard, two weeks later than last year, has virtually stopped the battle on the northern Russian Front and is making it increasingly difficult in Stalingrad and the South.

Even if Stalingrad, now in the 59th day of its siege, should fall, winter is likely to prevent the Germans turning their gain to strategic account by pushing north up the Volga River and so threatening to envelop Moscow at the opening of operations in the spring.

Stalingrad, however, shows no signs of giving ground. The Russians even announced some gains in the street fighting in the industrial area north of the city. On the Black Sea coast, where the Germans are said to have three divisions trying to capture Tuapse and the rest of the coast down to Batum, the Germans claim some gains among the rain-soaked mountains. The Russians say the German alpine troops have been driven out of their gains and that 10 days of fighting had cost the Germans 4,000 men.

Thus, with the second season's campaign closing in Russia and the Russian Army still unbeaten, and with Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts warning the British people that delays and "over-preparation" may involve serious dangers, there is every appearance that developments in some other war theater are imminent.

The operations of United Nations airmen in Northern Africa are still mainly defensive. The first all-American raid of light bombers and fighters, coupled with continued RAF bombers, operating independently, over all Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's extended supply lines along the North African coast are designed mainly for defensive purposes. They are to interfere with German preparations for attack.

Whether new events will develop here, or around Dakar in Western Africa, whither, Admiral Jean Darlan, Vichy's commander of the forces has gone, remains to be seen.

In the West the United Nations are maintaining their pressure against German-held territory with yesterday's heavy raid by American Flying Fortresses in the 300-mile trip to the submarine base of Lorient and the airdrome of Maupertus, both in Brittany. It was the first Fortress attack on Occupied France since the raid on Lille Oct. 9.

Both sides in the Southern Pacific have been conceding losses. The United States announced the loss of the 1,570-ton destroyer O'Brien and the 1,630-ton destroyer Meredith, while American planes damaged a Japanese cruiser and destroyer and shot down 12 planes.

Although the report of many Japanese ships sighted in the Northern Solomons indicates that the main struggle for Guadalcanal Island has yet to come, the continuous bombing of the Japanese bases on that island, at Rabaul, and on New Guinea appears to be effectively delaying the attack.

Stalingrad:

Snow Swirls Over Don-Volga Steppes

Snow fell across the steppes of the Don-Volga corridor as the Russians announced recapture of several buildings within the industrial area of Northern Stalingrad. The steppes were converted into muddy bogs.

A Pravda dispatch reported an abrupt shift in the weather, with dry warmth suddenly succeeded by rain, a cold wave and the first snowfall of the season.

Whether the snow had reached Stalingrad was not apparent, but a Red Star dispatch said rains and high winds—apparently forerunners of the steppes storm—hampered enemy movements there.

Russian seizure of the initiative in the northern suburbs was reported to have come at a time when the German offensive was

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Lee Contends in the Senate For Liquor Ban in New Draft

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—The efficiency of the nation's armed forces, the health of United States youth and the home and family life of the country, will be materially strengthened and protected by the banning of all alcoholic beverages in and near Army camps and Naval establishments, Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma told the United States Senate today.

In sponsoring such an amendment to the bill drafting 18 and 19-year-old boys for military service, Senator Lee said that the outlawing of liquor "would help create clean, wholesome surroundings for the training of these boys of school age."

"To my mind," the Senator declared, "it is entirely appropriate and even obligatory upon this body to provide the most wholesome possible surroundings for these boys in the same bill in which we provide for drafting them."

Although Senator Lee himself has not predicted passage of the amendment authorizing the Army and Navy to outlaw liquor within reasonable distance of military and naval stations, it is thought likely that the measure will be adopted by both the Senate and the House of Representatives if it can be brought to a roll-call vote.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, leader of the Senate majority, expressed the opinion that a roll-call vote meant passage. With all Representatives facing an

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Smuts Emerges as Leader In Both War and Peace

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22 — Should Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts preside over a supreme war council of the United Nations?

The question has arisen as the result of his great speech before both British Houses of Parliament. The predominant impression here today is that the speech revealed Marshal Smuts not only as a world statesman, but as a world strategist.

The South African leader displayed a grasp of the underlying issues and board strategic bases of this global war which caused many listeners to feel that he possessed special qualifications for the post of chairman of a supreme Allied war council.

It is felt that his role would not be so much that of a generalissimo as that of a co-ordinator and final arbiter presiding over a small group of supreme strategists from each of the principal United Nations, primarily of the United States and Britain.

Grand Strategy Needed

Admittedly there is urgent need for some organ of Allied grand strategy capable of co-ordinating and directing a pooled war effort of all the Allies.

The principle obstacle that would have to be overcome is the difficul-

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By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 22 — A great architect of peace as well as of victory is the role Field Marshal Smuts seemed to assume yesterday when he addressed both Houses of the British Parliament in a historic Westminster setting.

It was a speech of wide vision and nonpolitical, so that people of all shades of opinion could understand and appreciate it.

It skillfully combined an international outlook with an almost unparalleled tribute to Britain and the British Empire.

It represented outstandingly a practical man speaking for a world-wide audience with force of deep spiritual conviction.

The greatness of the occasion was due as much to his unseen world-wide audience as to the galaxy of Britain's leaders who gathered to pay tribute to the distinguished South African. Radio recording instruments and movie cameras told of the British Parliament breaking precedent to share its hitherto so closely guarded privileges.

Picture of Free Association

And the greatness of the occasion, too, was in the leading actors—Marshal Smuts, Mr. David Lloyd George, and Prime Minister Churchill side by side under the

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Negro Saves White Sailors by Swim Of Six Hours in Shark-Infested Seas

HOLLYWOOD, Oct. 22 (AP)—A young naval Ensign related last night how a powerful Negro mess attendant swam six hours through shark-infested waters, towing to safety a raft load of wounded seamen from a U. S. destroyer, sunk by the Japanese off the Solomons.

The Ensign was Robert N. Adrian, Ontario, Ore. He was wounded in the engagement, he said in an NBC radio broadcast, but despite his injuries he was able to cling to the side of the overloaded raft while the strong-stroking Negro seaman inched his way shoreward.

The mess attendant was known to Ensign Adrian only as "French." Ensign Adrian was immediately hospitalized on reaching safety, and never was able to get the hero's full name.

The rescue occurred after the sinking of the Destroyer Gregory by Japanese naval guns. Ensign Adrian, wounded in the legs and face, was drifting, aided by a seaman, when they sighted one of the Gregory's rafts.

With Ensign Adrian and his companion clinging to its sides, the raft started drifting seaward. It was then that the messman stripped off his clothes and tied a line to his waist.

When Ensign Adrian warned him against chancing the shark-infested waters, the Negro responded, "I'm gonna tow this old crate in. Just keep telling me if I'm goin' the right way," the Ensign related.

Six hours later a barge sighted the raft near shore, and the seamen were taken off.

New British Bulldog With Bone in Its Teeth

Associated Press

H. M. S. Anson Breasts Waves on Its Trial Run

Now the Anson—one of two new 35,000-ton battleships—is on duty with the Fleet and already has seen action with German aircraft along the North Atlantic convoy route to Russia. The Anson is a sister ship of the ill-fated Prince of Wales sunk together with the Repulse off Malaya.

Women Going to Work by the Hundreds at Mechanical Jobs in Boston Navy Yard

Slight Rise In Fuel Oil Flow to N. E.

Fuel oil came into New England at a slightly accelerated rate last week, with 5,871 tank cars recorded by the Association of American Railroads as having entered the area during the seven days ending October 17.

This continues the meager showing, but is about 500 better than the previous week's total.

Meanwhile attention in Boston centered on the details of fuel oil rationing plan, which will begin to function late this week when dealers will distribute ration forms to householders. The forms will be available to dealers tomorrow at local War Price and Rationing Boards, announced Henry Parkman Jr., State OPA director.

Virtually all dealers are prepared to give their customers, with the blanks, the amount of oil purchased last year, a figure which the customer will have to have when himself applying for a ration.

Consumer registration will take place in schools and other locally designated places October 28, 29, and 30, except in Middlesex, Norfolk, Hampden, and Bristol counties, where the dates are October 27, 28, and 29.

Dealer registration dates are October 27 and 28 throughout the State.

Rations will be allotted Nov. 4, 5, and 6 at the location where registration takes place.

Director Parkman urged all registrants to fill out applications in advance, and avoid what might otherwise create a hopeless tie-up in registration facilities.

New State Group To Comb 'Mines' For War Metals

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall has appointed a committee of geologists and State Department heads to consider ways of developing strategic minerals found in the Bay State that may help to win the war.

Reporting a manganese mine being worked in Planfield, a State House announcement listed these developments:

Iron mines at Saugus, Taunton, and Norton are being tested to determine whether they contain titanium, which formerly was discarded, but now is useful for creating smoke screens.

Silver and lead mines at Tewksbury are being tested for gallium and indium, "new" metals; pyrites at Rowe are being tested for cadium, and feldspar at Warwick, for porcelain.

Coal at Mansfield, unfit for commercial use, is being studied to see if it can be used in chemicals for making paint, and baryta at Hatfield is being considered for camouflage paint.

Works Projects Administration workers are checking town, county and other records for information concerning mining operations dating back to colonial days and actual explorations are conducted in promising cases.

Murray Company Head Seals Deal

J. Kirby McDonough, President of the Murray Company, who has been in Boston during the past four weeks negotiating the transfer of the S. A. Woods Machine Company properties from the War Department to the Murray Company, left today for Dallas, Texas, where the home office of the concern is located.

Mr. McDonough was pleased with the successful results of the negotiations. He especially mentioned the wholehearted co-operation which the Murray Company has received from organized labor, the Army Ordnance officers, and from the former S. A. Woods Machine Company executives and employees.

Associated Press

War Dogs Trained Young in New England

The Siberian Huskie puppies in the upper picture, now six weeks old, are receiving special training as sled dogs by the United States Army at Wonalancet, N. H. Before many months, they will be able to replace their parents when the Army ships the older dogs north for war service. Below: Against a background of Mt. Chocorua, United States soldiers lead some of the Huskies along a trail. The dogs, carrying light back-packs, are being trained for use in the ice-covered northlands. They are also taught to pull sleds as members of a dog team, and to carry light machine guns, ammunition boxes, and other small pieces of equipment.

Scrap Collection Clean-Up Set For Oct. 26 and 27 in Boston

A final clean-up collection of scrap metal will take place in Boston proper next Monday and Tuesday, although it had been expected that Saturday would see the conclusion of the drive. Wards 1 to 12 will be collected Monday; 13 to 22 on Tuesday, it was announced.

"We just want to be absolutely sure we haven't missed anything," said George G. Hyland, Commissioner of Public Works, who heads the Boston Salvage Committee. "I know Boston has already exceeded its quota, but we're not interested in quotas. We don't want anybody to be able to say they had scrap ready but the city didn't pick it up."

The New England scrap collection, nearing its conclusion this week, has already yielded 342,089 tons of scrap metal, for an average of 86.8 pounds per capita for the entire area, according to figures released by the War Production Board.

John I. Taylor, regional chief of General Salvage, declared himself highly encouraged by the showing. "Vermont's average of 113 pounds of scrap per person," he said, "exceeds any figures we have yet seen reported from any other State, and I believe that when all figures are turned in, Vermont will either be winner or runner-up."

Massachusetts has already turned in 174,000 tons, bringing the per capita figure to 80.6 pounds. Pointing to the fact that rural States turn in the largest amount of scrap per person, and that the Bay State has many large cities and comparatively few farms and country districts, Mr. Taylor said, "Massachusetts can well be proud of its splendid showing."

Can Collections

As tin can collections continue in cities and towns around Boston the War Production Board says that it becomes more and more apparent that housewives now are thoroughly awake to the country's desperate need for tin and that more than 90 per cent of them are doing their utmost to save and prepare their tin cans for Uncle Sam.

"Mighty few cans are escaping to the rubbish pile," says Gurth F. Chambers, Regional Conservation Manager for New England, War Production Board. "This has been convincingly shown by completed collections this week in Braintree, Canton, Hull, Lexington, Malden, New Bedford, Salem, Stoneham, Waltham, Weston and Winthrop, and partial collections in Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Cambridge, Natick, Needham, Quincy, Revere and Winchester.

"Despite the fact that advance tin can collection publicity was more or less crowded out by the vast amount of space the newspapers so patriotically devoted to the special metal drive, there is no falling off from last month's tin can totals.

"This definitely indicates that housewives, restaurant men and hotel keepers have got the habit of saving and preparing their tin cans and will continue to give them in ever-increasing numbers."

Women Canvassers

Mr. Chambers says that volunteer women canvassers from the Massachusetts Salvage Committee and the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety had much to do in arousing housewives to the vital need for tin and encouraging them to make a daily practice of saving every can they use.

"When the women found out that the Axis had cut off more than 90 per cent of our tin ore supply and that the cans to transport and preserve the food for our fighting men throughout the world must come from the American homes," says Mr. Chambers, "that was all that was needed. The women aligned themselves solidly behind the tin can movement and are pouring in their tin cans in a steady stream. All that is needed now is to keep them awake to the continued necessity."

Tin can collections were made today in Arlington, Beverly, Belmont, Cambridge, Hingham, Natick, Needham, Wakefield and Winchester. Tomorrow Cohasset, Everett and Wellesley will join the tin can parade and collections also will continue in Needham.

Collections will be made tomorrow and Saturday in Arlington, Belmont, Beverly, Natick, Quincy and Revere.

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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Boston Coffee Probed For Adulterants

Investigation of the quality of coffee being sold in the Boston area is being made by the United States Food and Drug Administration, it was disclosed today by Stuart A. Postle, Chief of the Boston Station. Samples submitted by the Office of Price Administration have already been examined.

Chicory was found to have been mixed with coffee in some of the samples examined, Mr. Postle said, but he pointed out that such mixture was not a violation of law provided that the label on each such package so specified.

Irresponsible bootleggers of coffee apparently got hold of a shipment and evidently adulterated it, Mr. Postle said, but investigation thus far shows that it was purely local and therefore a question to be settled in each community.

Thus far there is no indication of any interstate movement of adulterated coffee, Mr. Postle said. Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney, when asked about the situation today, said that he has asked Mr. Postle to confer with OPA officials "for the purpose of determining whether or not there has been any violation of the laws of the United States."

New Opportunities In Navy Are Offered

Opportunities are now open in all branches of the Naval Construction and Specialist Battalion, it was announced today by Lieut. George M. Powers, Jr., officer in charge of the Navy Recruiting Office for the Boston District.

Men to fill these places are urgently needed. Many of the branches now open have been closed for considerable time. Experienced tradesmen of all kinds who are qualified can compete for high ratings. Each applicant must bring two letters of reference. Physical requirements for this unit of Naval Reserve are modified and color blindness is waived.

Cambridge Tests For Safety Drive

Cambridge has been selected for an experimental safety campaign marking the opening of Massachusetts' part in a nation-wide two-year program sponsored by the National Safety Council, Edward Dana, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of the War Production Fund to Conserve Manpower, has announced.

Purpose of the campaign will be to reduce the number of accidents in industry, in the homes, and on the highways, the announcement said.

Applications Are Declared Below Demand

Women are breaking into mechanical jobs in the Boston Navy Yard by the hundreds. The Yard can't get them as rapidly as it can put them to work.

Many of these jobs in the shops never before have been open to women.

The only previous time when women crashed the gate at the Navy Yard came during the last war, when 150 were employed in the rope walk. But rope borders on the textiles, and women often do it.

Today's expanded demand for women workers, according to the latest report available, stands thus:

Electrical shop—58 women at work and 51 more called for.

Machine shop—51 on the job and 94 on call.

Optical shop—15 working.

Sheet metal shop—none employed as yet but requisitions in for 250.

Welding—start scheduled for next week with 10.

In Rope Walk

As for the rope walk, 123 are now working and call is in for 22 more. That is practically as many as were employed in the last war, and the door was reopened only several months ago.

The number of women who have stepped into these new jobs totalled 247 at the last count, and probably reaches 300 today.

The rate the women are now being called for is indicated in the requisitions. These totalled 425.

In short the Navy Yard has already put to work and has jobs waiting for four times as many women as at the peak of the last war.

Pay is 58 cents an hour. That is what beginners are starting at, and it is said to be higher than in many plants.

The Navy is making precedent for itself in hiring women who come in cold without any previous mechanical experience. It requires some training from the men it puts in the shops. A scattering of the women, however, had some machine experience gained in night vocational schools.

Are Surprising

"The women are surprising us greatly," commented one of the Navy Yard officials who has to do with their work. "They are taking hold marvelously.

"One of the oldtimers here recently threw up his hands when told women were going to be put into his shop as clerks.

"When later he heard that women were going in as machinists, he felt things were being turned upside down.

"But now, after he has seen the women taking hold, he declares that women are all right.

"You can see them in the shops with oil all over their hands and really digging in.

"Those on machines are mostly on small machines doing light work. We try to give them repetitive work.

"They seem to enjoy it, and look happy.

"They are not coming as fast as we call them. A lot of companies are hiring women, too.

"We should like to get them between 30 and 40 years, but the majority are below 30. We could use more older ones.

"Welding will be an experiment with us. It is more hazardous. I think we shall have to train women in our own welding schools. The work, certainly, at the start, will be tack welding, which is lighter and calls for less skill, and will be limited to inside the shops."

A number of the women are colored.

Halloween Parties Need Entertainers

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timility today issued an urgent appeal for entertainers to assist at the police-supervised Halloween parties to be held throughout the city for the boys and girls of Boston on Oct. 31.

All persons with talent who are interested are invited to attend a meeting at Police Headquarters tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

This is the fifth year that Halloween parties sponsored by the police have been held and, based on past experience, it is anticipated that some 100,000 youngsters will attend the affair which will be held in over 70 halls, station houses, gymnasiums, and theaters.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Herbert W. Beck, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Braintree Town Hall, Braintree, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Waltham, in the Church of Our Saviour, Universalist, 761 Main Street, Waltham, 8 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, Quincy, 8 p. m.

Tomorrow

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Greek Art" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Hayward of the Museum staff. Open without charge to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Amusement Timetable: Page 10

By a Staff Photographer

Women Break Into Boston Navy Yard Shops

The Navy puts women to work for first time on various shop jobs. Mary Mulkerrin of Dorchester operating an electrical saw, while Susan J. Adelizzi of East Boston, another newcomer to the yard, stands by watching her do it.

College Boy Drafting Held As Dangerous

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22 (AP)—Drafting of 18 and 19-year-old college undergraduates now undergoing technical and engineering training will create a "dangerous situation to say the least" by extending an already critical shortage, Prof. John S. Nicholas of Yale, a member of the War Manpower Commission staff, told the university's Sigma XI chapter last night.

"The problem of replacement of field shortages (in the scientific pursuits) is a pressing one," said Professor Nicholas, Sterling Professor of Biology and National Research Council representative to the national roster of scientific personnel.

He asserted that the situation would be one "hard to avoid" in the light of present draft legislation.

"The situation is, to say the least, dangerous for we are in the act of creating a situation in which the shortage already existing cannot be corrected because the raw materials for its correction are being diverted into other lines.

"If all the men now in training in our colleges and universities were retained there, their efficiency would be increased and the shortage in vital fields would have some chance of correction during the next few years.

"The total loss to the armed services in numbers would amount to a very small proportion of the total armies' strength, while the ultimate gain in productivity and usefulness by the retention of these individuals for further training would be of inestimable value for the practical needs of the services.

"It is only by doing double or triple duty that the shortage in some of the technical fields, particularly physics and engineering, have so far been avoided."

Tobin Sees Land About Ship Work

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston discussed with Rear Admiral Emery S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission today the question of assigning additional ship work to two Boston repair yards.

He said he arranged for representatives of employees of the two yards to meet later today with Land, David K. Niles of Boston, Executive Assistant to President Roosevelt, and Lieut. Commander David E. Carlson, Aide to Assistant Secretary of Navy Ralph E. Bard.

Mayor Tobin also conferred with Edward Milick and Joseph Hellinger, President and national representative, respectively, of Local 25, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America (C. I. O.), who represent employees of the Simpson Dry Dock and Atlantic Works at Boston.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN | COOLER | COLD | WARM

Boston and Vicinity: Cooler tonight with gentle winds.

All New England States: Cooler tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 11:01 p. m.; height 10.1 feet.
Friday, 11:23 a. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Light all vehicles Thursday by 6:23 p. m.

Gathering of Wild Rubber In Colombia Encouraged

Foreign Trade Flashes

Wild rubber is being purchased by an agency of the Government of Colombia at fixed prices, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Regional Office of the United States Department of Commerce at Boston.

Fixed prices are expected to be the ruling factor as to the quantities made available, he said. In order to obtain important quantities it is said that it will be necessary to establish depots where the native gatherer can receive immediate payment for his product.

Instruction for native gatherers in better methods of extracting and coagulating the commodity is said to be essential before such an industry can reach its peak.

New Panama Stamps

Panama has issued two new postage stamps described by philatelists as among the most artistic ever issued by the Government of Panama. The issue numbers 7,220,000 stamps, printed by a United States firm, and includes eight denominations of regular stamps and six airmail.

Women's Education

Restrictions have been placed on the university term for women in Great Britain. Women students in universities or technical colleges in Great Britain, who are subject to compulsory wartime service will not be permitted to remain in school beyond the end of the academic year in which they reach the age to 20.

Sweden's Movies

Motion picture film production in Sweden has been progressing steadily for many years both in quality and volume and is currently at record levels. Several feature films produced in recent months have been based on Swedish literary works and have generally been successful, one picture attracting capacity audiences for months. American pictures are still exhibited, and several British, German, and French films had their premieres this season.

Barbados Food Higher

Food prices in Barbados, British West Indies, are 40 per cent higher than the prewar level, and the general cost of living continues to rise. To enlarge the food supply the Barbados Government has ordered plantation owners to plant 25 per cent of their total acreage to ground products. Peasants owning two acres or more were also ordered to produce more ground crops.

More Manitoba Corn

Extensive tests will be conducted in the Province of Manitoba, Canada, this year to determine areas where corn can be grown economically. A variety of hybrid seed will be planted at 52 stations in the Province to determine the seed best adapted to different districts, as a result of a co-operative project by the Canadian Government and Manitoba Province. A gain of 10 per cent to about 105,000 acres, is expected in corn acreage in Manitoba.

Requisitioning of Trucks

Egypt is empowered to requisition trucks and busses, as well as drivers for them, in event of an emergency, Under a recent military order. Owners are required to record trucks and busses with the Ministry of Civil Defense, together with details relative to their vehicles and drivers.

Switzerland Farms

Farmers of Switzerland last year increased their tilled acreage by 53,280 hectares, to a total of 270,430 hectares. Since 1940 the number of grain growers increased by 34,100 to a total of 179,700. In consequence 18 per cent of all Swiss households may eat bread produced from self-grown grain.

PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS
The nation's airlines, by their time-conserving speed, integrate the war efforts of the nation—weld thousands of far-scattered war production units into one great arsenal.
Via Connecting Airline, Boston to New York
TRANSCONTINENTAL & WESTERN AIR, INC.
In Boston, Parker House Lobby
FOR RESERVATIONS
CAPITOL 4510
AMERICA MUST RULE THE AIR ... THEN WAR COMES ONLY WAR PLANES
TWA The TRANSCONTINENTAL Airline

WEAR Flexible CANTILEVER Shoes
A "FLATTERER" FOR BUSY FEET
CLASSIC $8.95
Walled toe with snug-fitting heel. Ideal for walking and general street wear. Black, brown, also with alligator grain trim.
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USE YOUR HUB CHARGE ACCOUNT
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Buy
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Use Our COUPON CREDIT ACCOUNT
3 to 8 MONTHS TO PAY
according to amount of purchase . . . one-third down. No carrying charge if paid in 90 days.
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Stimson: Some of Raiders On Tokyo May Be Prisoner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today it was possible that some of the American fliers who took part in the Doolittle raid on Tokyo had been forced down after leaving Japan and had been captured by the Japanese.

Discussing the planes which raided Japan Mr. Stimson said:

"One was interned in Russia. Several others were involved in forced landings in China. A very few of these planes are carried as missing."

Mr. Stimson said the names in Japanese propaganda radiocasts "fairly well correspond" with those of Army men long carried on Army records as "missing."

Mr. Stimson told his press conference that the War Department had no reports other than those by the Japanese Radio that the men had been subjected to trial.

"Our fliers who attacked Tokyo were instructed to attack only military objectives, and our reports are that they did so with remarkable accuracy," Mr. Stimson said.

"We abide by the Geneva Convention governing the conduct of war and we expect our enemies to do the same.

"We are very loath to believe Japan is going to violate those rules.

"We have allowed the Red Cross to inspect the condition of all Japanese prisoners held by us and are making every effort to see that the rules of the Geneva Convention and the rules of Humanity are carried out."

Yesterday, the Tokyo Radio, as picked up in New York, named four airmen it said had fallen into Japanese hands after the April 18 raid on Tokyo led by Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

The names were given as Second Lieut. William J. Farrow of Darlington, S. C.; Second Lieut. Dean E. Hollmark of Dallas, Texas; Corporal Jacob E. Deshazer of Oregon, and Sergeant Mechanic Harold A. Spatz of Kansas.

On Oct. 19 the Tokyo Radio said that airmen captured after the raid had been convicted of "inhuman acts" because, it was charged, they bombed civilians and machine-gunned school children. It was said they "would be severely punished in accordance with international law."

Mr. Stimson recalled that in announcing the raid, the War Department said that no American planes were actually shot down in Japan or over Japanese-occupied territory.

"However, we understand that some planes encountered bad weather after leaving Japan and were thrown off their course," he added.

Axis Repudiation?

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—German propaganda took another ominous step today along a course which, although still obscure, might lead toward Axis repudiation of the accepted laws of humanity in warfare under the pretext that the United Nations first violated the codes.

The Berlin Radio gave circulation to statements attributed to the semiofficial German commentary, Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz, that Germany, Italy, and Japan have proof "that on the enemy side formal orders were given for warfare contrary to humanity."

The statement added the threat: "The day will come eventually when those responsible will be called to account for their actions."

This newest outburst followed Japan's assertion that captured American airmen would be punished for inhumanities during bomb raids on Japanese soil, and German charges that the British attacked a dressing station for wounded on the North African front.

Reuters quoted a Vichy radiocast of dispatches from Stockholm as reporting that Germany and its associates had conferred on plans to denounce the Geneva Convention agreements on Red Cross and war prisoners on the grounds that the 1864 convention had been violated by the United Nations.

Prisoner-Workers

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Japanese factories now may apply for prisoners of war as workers according to a law published in the Japanese Official Gazette, the German radio said today. The managements, it said, will be obligated to house, feed, and supervise the worker-prisoners as thought they were in war camps.

Pinchot Asks Defeat Of Party Isolationists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—Declaring that Pennsylvania Republicans in the House were a "whole lot worse than the average," Gifford Pinchot, two-time Republican Governor of the Keystone State, turned on the isolationist members of his Party, urging their defeat at the polls, in a radio address here Oct. 20.

Pennsylvania Republicans in the House voted against defense measures by more than 12 to 1 before Pearl Harbor, as compared to the 5-to-1 vote by Republicans as a whole, Mr. Pinchot charged.

"These men were elected to represent us," he said. "When they did their best to prevent America from preparing for war, they misrepresented the people of Pennsylvania. It would be utterly foolish to give them a chance to misrepresent us again."

Two Split Harper Non-Fiction Award

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Harper & Brothers, publishers, announced the 125th anniversary award of $12,500 for the best non-fiction book submitted before May 1 had been split between two authors, John Andrew Rice and Julian Green.

The Rice work, entitled "I Came Out of the Eighteenth Century," is an account of the boyhood and early maturity of a low-country South Carolinian. Mr. Rice, born in Lyuchburg, S. C., was a founder and former President of Black Mountain College in North Carolina.

Mr. Green's volume, "Memories of Happy Days," a story of bygone France, is the first book written in English by him. He was the son of American parents living in France and previously won a Harper prize novel contest in 1929 with a fiction work entitled "The Dark Journey" in its English translation.

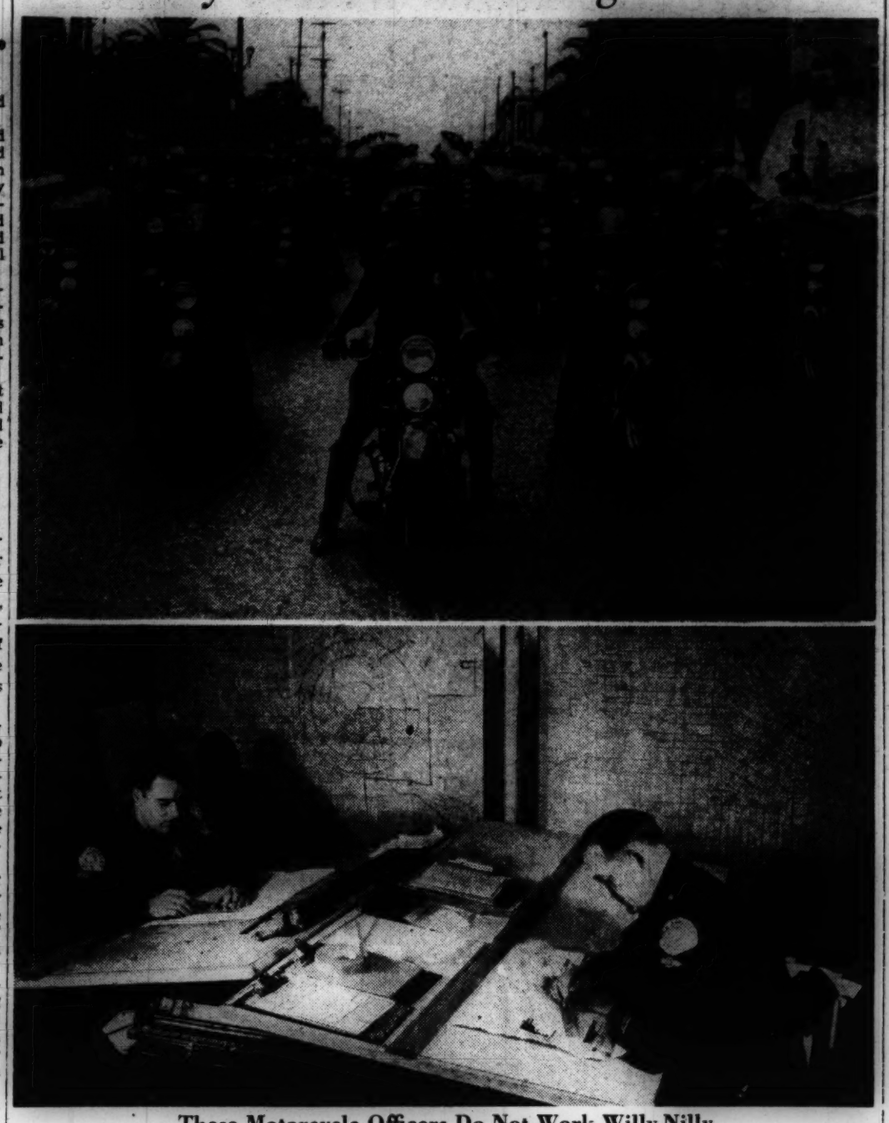
'Tires-for-Everybody' Candidate in Defi

DETROIT, Oct. 22 (AP)—Gerald L. K. Smith, sticker candidate for United States Senator on a "tires-for-everybody" platform, said Oct. 20 he would defy the wartime, 35-miles-an-hour speed limit in a campaign swing across Michigan on Thursday.

Mr. Smith said he would drive his car from Detroit to Kalamazoo, Mich., at a speed ranging from 25 to 60 miles an hour "according to regular legal speed limits and the requirements of safety."

"I shall ignore and take this method of defying this bureaucratic edict that has been handed down to us from somewhere as a part of a program to protect the international rubber monopoly," Mr. Smith declared in a prepared statement.

Safety Attained 'According to Plan'



These Motorcycle Officers Do Not Work Willy-Nilly

A good many motorists who have been stopped by them may imagine they work willy-nilly, but the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Traffic Division furnishes a statistical and analytical basis for their day's work. Upper photo shows the Los Angeles force on parade. Lower photo shows men at work in the Analytical Unit of the Bureau studying reports of accidents from which conclusions are drawn for assigning officers to future tours of duty.

Suit Against AP Is Deemed Ill-Timed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Hope that the Justice Department would discontinue its antitrust suit against the Associated Press "and all other similar disturbing proceedings for the duration of the war at least" was expressed in the House yesterday by Representative Earl C. Michener (R) of Michigan who said:

"It seems clear to me that the Associated Press is not a monopoly as the Government claims."

"Why should disturbing lawsuits of this kind be injected into the national picture when every ounce of the energy and every influence of our people should be devoted to the one objective of going forward with the war?" he said, adding:

"It is bad public policy to irritate and alarm the press, and threaten to break down this great news organization, at a critical time when so much depends upon the newspapers, and when so much is asked and expected of them."

As he understood the situation, Mr. Michener said, the Justice Department's two most important contentions were:

1. That the Associated Press has no legal right to choose its membership and to reject applicants that it does not want to elect, but must furnish its services to all publishers who desire it.

2. That the Associated Press has no right to require its members to furnish local news exclusively to the Associated Press.

If the Justice Department's contentions are sustained, he said, the effects would be:

1. The Associated Press, having become in effect a public utility or common carrier, would have to serve all publications that could be called newspapers, including those that it might deem undesirable or discreditable, and individual publishers whose attitude toward the Associated Press was hostile or obnoxious.

2. It having become a public utility or common carrier, the Government might try to exercise some form of regulation or control. This might seem impossible under the First Amendment to the Constitution, but if the courts gave the Associated Press that status, they might logically hold that some degree of control would also be legal.

3. The Associated Press, having lost both control and discipline over its members, its high standards would decline and disintegrate, for those standards have been built up and maintained largely because it has been able to choose worthy members and to enforce the rules that are necessary to produce an accurate and unbiased news report.

4. It would allow a new competitor, however unworthy or malicious he might be, to have the same service that an existing member has in a given city, and thus to share without cost the good will and prestige of the Associated Press Service which the existing member had built up over many years."

Los Angeles Traffic Campaign Lifts City to High Safety Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Stricter enforcement of traffic laws, backed by vigilant effort to educate the people in the ways of secure travel, has within one short year lifted Los Angeles from an abysmally low rating among large cities striving to reduce traffic hazzards and placed it at the forefront of those with records of gain on the side of safety during the first eight months of 1942.

This gratifying report comes at a time when Los Angeles highways are crowded with the coming and going of defense workers. Since rationing is not yet in effect here, it is heartening to know while comparison with previous years are still meaningful that when checked against the first eight months of 1941, January through August of this year has seen 3,000 less injuries and 98 fewer fatalities resulting from traffic accidents.

Inasmuch as the Traffic Division of the Los Angeles Police Department estimates that pedestrians are responsible for 70 per cent of the traffic accidents, one of the most constructive parts of its work lies with educating the public who travel by shanks' mare. But an enlarged force of motorcycle officers has made possible, at the same time, a very vigorous and determined campaign to correct the careless autoist.

"Foot Faults"

Recently Deputy Chief Bernard R. Caldwell, Director of Traffic Operations, invited the churches of Los Angeles to co-operate with the Police Department in reaching the people through sermons, notices, and the distribution of a pamphlet called "Foot Faults." This was passed out to worshippers by police officers stationed outside churches after Sunday services or mid-week meetings. With added co-operation from clubs and motion picture theaters, over 500,000 of these pamphlets, illustrated by clever cartoons, carried their messages to as many people.

The effort goes on to reach the pre-occupied citizen who walks across the street in the middle of the block without ever lifting his eyes from the newspaper he is reading or the man who snaps his fingers at the green light and tries to get across anyway.

From "Foot Faults" it would look as though the Police Department thinks the average pedestrian puts an undue strain on the patience and alertness of motorists, and not without humor, coupled with solemn warning, the pamphlet asks Mr. and Mrs. Walker to be more thoughtful.

It summarizes its case with this excellent rule: "Be self-reliant—walk with the attitude that your safety depends on your own acts."

Liquor Factor

The Police Department says that another factor entering into casualties traced to pedestrians is liquor. The inebriate crossing the street is a menace to others as well as to himself. It seems almost impossible to be statistical about this, but an experimental test conducted in one city two years ago revealed that 45 per cent of the pedestrians who suffered injury in traffic accidents had themselves been using liquor.

The Traffic Division is not forgetting that autoists have a major responsibility, none the less, and the motorcycle cop who darts out suddenly from ambush to arrest the speeder or the careless driver is playing a key role in Los Angeles' safety campaign.

Contrary to common assumption, this officer is not an ill-disposed individual who hides out willy-nilly because he has a chip on his shoulder against chance offenders. He operates in accordance with a careful plan which stems from thorough study of the city's traffic problems.

There For a Reason

In the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Traffic Division, careful analysis of all accidents which take place during a given month forms the basis for assigning motorcycle officers to spots where safety weaknesses have been showing up. So the officer who lurks in a side street watching the busy boulevard is there for a reason and at a predetermined time, and his job is to help see to it that the previous month's bad record in that place is not repeated.

An enlarged police force, even so much smaller in comparison with other cities than Los Angeles' great area would warrant, is strengthened, in the words of Mayor Fletcher Bowron because it is "efficient, honestly administered, and one that has regained the confidence and support of the rank and file of good citizens of Los Angeles," whereas four years ago it was "generally believed to be corrupt through and through."

Its impartial enforcement of the traffic law has resulted in 64 per cent more citations for "moving violations" this year than last.

Cochrane Is Nominated Chief of Ships Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A nomination promoting Capt. Edward L. Cochrane of Washington to be Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Ships with the rank of Rear Admiral was sent to the Senate by President Roosevelt for confirmation. He would succeed Rear Admiral Alexander H. Vankeuren of Howell, Mich.

Detroit Mayor Defends Cities' Rights

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Not only the States but the cities oppose too much centralization of government, even in wartime. The Mayor of an American city probably as deep in the war effort as any outside Washington itself, Edward J. Jeffries, Jr., of Detroit, pleaded earnestly before the American Municipal Association Convention here yesterday for something new in political experience, at least in its expression, "cities' rights."

Mayor Jeffries' idea has not dominated the convention, but it is revealed as a solidly founded conviction among many local government administrators. Only a reluctance to appear, as Mayor Jeffries noted, to be unpatriotic obviously has prevented wider discussion of the subject in recent months as the war program has appeared more and more to aggravate the situation.

Objections to continued Federal encroachment upon municipal functions is not necessarily partisan. Mayor Jeffries, elected, along with the Detroit City Council, on a nonpartisan ballot, is as much a Democrat as he is a Republican.

But, Mayor Jeffries points out, "local officials cannot afford to sit back and be rubber stamps for all ideas that come out of Washington on local war problems."

"Run" by Washington

He cited as an example of the effect of some Federal policies the way in which the Office of Defense Transportation has sought to run the Detroit transit system, which is city-owned. It is these days, Mayor Jeffries said, literally "run" by Washington. But, he declared, it is run under an over-all policy, the same policy that is used in Decatur, Ill., and in New York City, without regard for individual local problems.

While New York, for instance, in the past has carried 60 per cent of its industrial load by public transportation, Detroit has thus had to take care of less than 40 per cent of that total load. To apply the same wartime transportation policy in Detroit as is applied in New York, he complained, is not helpful.

But that is a symptom of Federal control growing out of the war and not necessarily permanent. Mayor Jeffries said he felt the greatest danger is for the cities now to make their postwar plans on the assumption that Washington will finance their postwar construction programs. Therein, he said, lies the opening wedge for a real and permanent centralization of government.

"If municipalities lost their virility," he said, "the democracy that has been known for the last couple of hundred years will undergo such a face-lifting it will not be recognizable."

Answering this line of reasoning, however, Walter H. Blucher, Executive Director of the American Society of Planning Officials, objected to the assumption that Federal financial assistance necessarily leads to Federal control and thence to Government centralization.

"I hear people say that if we are going to do all our postwar reconstruction work with Federal and State funds," Mr. Blucher said, "our cities will be subject to Federal and State control. They complain that if the Federal Government lends us the money for city rebuilding, it will insist on doing the building and the planning."

Only by Default

The Federal or State Government, he declared, will do such planning and building, however, only if it has to do it by default, if the cities themselves fail to do what is obviously needed.

"For many years," he noted, "we have had Federal funds for highways; the Federal Government has established standards, but the highways have been planned and built by the states. If the Federal Government provides the money for the rebuilding of our cities, I believe it should establish standards for planning and rebuilding, but I believe that is as far as it should go."

Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, also spoke of the need for careful postwar planning, now, though he did not touch on the conflict between functions of government at the different levels.

"The kind of planning we need for the postwar adjustment," he said, "in my opinion, will get most of the preliminaries out of the way now, before the end of the war." We will have the blueprints and specifications written."

James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, told the Convention of the "heartening" progress made in the civilian-defense program throughout the nation in recent months, but was free in his suggestions as to how it might better function.

U. S. Unity Called Doom for the Axis

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Oct. 22

Paul M. O'Leary of the Office of Price Administration said today that no matter how fervent the desire of an individual to aid in winning the war, all his efforts would "be frustrated by a disorganized or chaotic home front."

The OPA Deputy Administrator in charge of rationing, in an address prepared for delivery to the American Municipal Association's annual conference, asserted "that we have gone far enough in this war to see that America is solidly united in its determination to conquer its enemies, a fact which in itself spells doom to the Axis powers."

Free French Fliers To Train in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 22 (AP)—A detachment of Fighting Free French has arrived at the U. S. Naval Air Station here to receive advanced training in preparation for participation in the United Nations offensive to free their homeland and crush Nazi Germany, the Navy has disclosed.

The smartly-attired detachment of officers and enlisted men is commanded by a Lieutenant who is a hero of the Dieppe Commando raid and was accompanied here by the commander who is head of Fighting French naval aviation.

Names of the men and their commanding officers were withheld as a precaution against possible reprisals against relatives in German hands.

2 lbs. fresh tomatoes in each 6-oz. can!
MADONNA Tomato Paste

FLAKO PIE CRUST
Conserves food. Each package contains the right amount for nine inch double crust, without left-overs.

NOW IN GLASS JARS
fluff
The famous marshmallow for frostings, sauces, fillings, etc.—now at grocers in restricted quantities.

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Everybody likes it
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SERVE WITH CONFIDENCE

TASTES LIKE THE KIND GRANDMA PUTS UP
Snider's Old Fashioned Chili Sauce

BUY WAR BONDS
TYDOL TOPICS
FOR WARTIME MOTORISTS

BLITZKRIEG AT BREAKFAST . . . Joe's been worrying about the condition of his tires. But, gosh! He never should have mentioned synthetic rubber when the Little Woman dished up the doughnuts! The brute! If he'd only let *us* do the worrying about his tires, this family row might have been avoided. Honest—Tydol Tire Service is really something special. May we demonstrate?

BOUNTY ON "CANARIES"

Any chirps or squeaks in your car? Quick, then! Before those "canaries" can cause serious trouble, come on in and let us mow 'em down with Veedol Safety-Check Lubrication. It's no mere "grease job", Neighbor—it's an exclusive plan of action designed to *win against wear* at every danger point. Pronounced "tops" by the men who made your car, Veedol Safety-Check Lubrication includes 18 FREE SERVICES your car can't live without.

HUM SWEET HUM! It's the hit song of the year with our customers. Sort of a Victory song. For it's the steady, still-going-strong hum of an engine that's powered with that thrifty Tydol *Flying A* Gasoline—and *protected* with 100% Pennsylvania Veedol Motor Oil. What do you say, Neighbor? How's about some music lessons for that car of *yours*? Just pay a visit to the Old Maestro at the sign of Tydol Service.

Let your Tydol dealer keep your car in fighting trim

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Before You Renew
or take out new insurance, see your agent representing
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Fire Insurance Company
Values are changing rapidly these days. A revision of your insurance may be needed every three or four months to make certain it really protects you. Talk this over with your Hartford agent before you renew your insurance or take out new policies. Write us for his name before it slips your mind—a postcard will do.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
Hartford, Connecticut Founded 1810

Is your Baby walking?
Then protect his feet with shoes designed to correctly center the weight of a swiftly growing body.
INDIAN WALKS come in every size to assure correct fit. Come in today—a trained fitter will advise the correct shoe for your baby, your husband or you.
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Clubwomen's Work in Army Camps to Be Reviewed—U. S. Tries to Eat 'Ceilings'?

Horticultural Hall Meeting Listed Oct. 29

A review of the work being done in Army camps by the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts will be among the reports presented Thursday, Oct. 29, at the annual meeting of the Federation, opening at 11 a. m. at Horticultural Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues.

Mrs. Sherman L. Whipple, Jr., of Chestnut Hill, as Chairman of the Defense Committee, has been in charge of this activity. Cut flowers, and plants have been supplied to the wards of the various military hospitals of the state and to the Red Cross houses; greens were supplied at Christmas time, and planting projects were sponsored for the three neuro-psychiatric wards of the Station Hospital at Camp Edwards. Through Mrs. Gerna Walker, Red Cross Field Director there, material was provided for flower and vegetable gardens for each ward, including tools, fertilizer, and 30 varieties of flower seed and as many of vegetable seed. With a gift of $5 from the Taunton Garden Club, pepper, tomato, and petunia plants were also purchased.

Gratitude Expressed

The garden supplied the patients who worked in it with their own flowers and vegetables during the summer and a letter from Maj. Bertram Spira, Chief of the Neuro-Psychiatric Section at the camp, expressed gratitude for the Federation's aid and the benefit the men derived from their gardening. He also requested material and instructions for some type of indoor gardening to be carried on during the winter months—a request the Federation will eagerly grant.

Gift baskets containing fruits, jellies, flowers, foliage or berries, and suitable for Army camp hospitals, will be submitted in a competition at the annual meeting next week, and distributed to the different camps after the meeting. On the Camp Committee are Mrs. J. Sydney Stone and Mrs. Bernard Webber for the Station Hospital at Fort Devens, Mrs. Walter Gaskell and Mrs. Herbert Hosmer for Lovell General Hospital, Mrs. William Burnham for Camp Edwards, Mrs. John Purinton for Fort Banks and Mrs. Whipple, for the Chelsea Naval Hospital.

The Springfield Garden Club last summer took care of the hospital at Westover Field and the Weymouth Garden Club, of that at the air field at Weymouth. Last year Mrs. Whipple was in charge of providing the Christmas decorations for Camp Edwards and this year, Mrs. William Burnham of Braintree, will take over this part of the work.

The Federation, in addition to its service to military camps, includes in its program for the year victory gardening and food preservation, and general conservation. It has co-operated with the Massachusetts Extension Service in promoting the victory food program which last season resulted in 50 per cent more vegetable gardens being planted in the State than ever before.

Mrs. Robert Bowen, President of the Federation, will preside at the meeting next Thursday. Following the business session, a canteen luncheon will be served at 1 o'clock. Luncheon speakers will be Mrs. Irving C. Wright and the President of the Massachusetts Harticultural Society, Edwin S. Webster. The afternoon session will be addressed by Sydney Kimpton of 'What to do in the Garden Now," and Mrs. Louis E. Phaneuf, who will describe and demonstrate the use of native material in decorative arrangement.

By a Staff Photographer

International Institute Halloween Party Committee Members

Among committee members who are arranging the Halloween dance to be given by the International Institute next Wednesday are, left to right: Miss Charlotte Donald, member of the Committee in Charge of Decorations; Miss Ann Bencal, serving on the Executive Committee; Mrs. J. Philip Lane, General Chairman; Mrs. Harold T. Stowell, Co-chairman; Miss Josephine Betley, who with Miss Anne Dragon is directing the floor show.

Halloween Dance Planned By International Institute

The Hotel Vendome Ballroom, bedecked with corn shocks, pumpkins, and autumn leaves, will be the gala scene next Wednesday evening of a Halloween dance given by the International Institute for the benefit of its building fund. Two hundred service men will be the guests of honor.

"In raising money to complete payments for its building, the Institute felt it would like to do something for service men at the same time," explained Mrs. J. Philip Lane of Weston, general chairman. Mrs. Lane's co-chairman is Mrs. Harold T. Stowell of Watertown, and they are being assisted by Mrs. Chester Shibinsky of Newton Center, Mrs. Anita C. Woodward of Framingham, and a committee representing the 30 clubs which meet at the Institute.

More than 2,000 persons a month come to the Institute at 190 Beacon Street, according to Mrs. Lane, to receive special case work help or to join in one of the cultural or recreational groups. The Institute, which is a social agency, a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund, has nationality secretaries from five or six different countries.

The various groups connected with the Institute have their winter program well under way. According to Miss Patricia Parmelee, member of the staff, they are emphasizing the international aspects of their program this winter, the things the groups can do together.

In addition to the International open house programs held on Thursday afternoons, there is an evening series this year on the first Friday of each month. Open to everyone, these offer a cultural program followed by refreshments and a social hour.

Junior International Nights, sponsored by the Junior Advisory Council, are held on the third Friday of each month, and folk dance classes every Monday are open to everyone. An international folk chorus, new this season, is also getting under way, on Thursday nights.

The Institute is working in close co-operation with the Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee. It is serving as a clearing house for "home hospitality" in the nationality communities of Boston, finding entertainment for men of foreign background in homes of persons of the same background. Many of its girls are registered as hostesses with the Committee.

The Institute case workers are equipped to help out with the personal problems of men of different nationalities and the Harbor Post is calling upon them to do so.

The entertainment program for the Halloween dance will include Polish dances in costume with Miss Laura Strug as leader. The R Club, a group of young Russians, will contribute both songs and dances, led by Theodore Chepeleff. There will also be an exhibition of modern dancing by George Hibbert and Miss Joan Brown of the Baptiste School, and several numbers by the International Folk Dance Group led by Mme. Letitia Brugnani. The floor show is under the direction of Miss Josephine Betley and Miss Anne Dragon.

Other members of the executive committee include Miss Hazel Chamberlain, Miss Ann Bencal, Miss Patricia Parmelee, and Mrs. Harrison H. Coggeshall. Miss Priscilla Crocker has charge of decorations, assisted by Miss Charlotte Donald, Miss Mabel Martin, Miss Sandra Newland, Miss May Onishi, Mrs. Haig Choolfaian, Miss Helen Shayeb, Miss Bessie Sarhanis, and John Sarhanis.

Ticket co-chairmen are Miss Armen Arsenian, Earle Olsen, and Miss K. H. Arazie of the Institute staff.

Work Goes On At the Museum For Children

Despite the loss of their pets and treasured exhibits in the recent fire that swept the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain, the youthful patrons of the Museum are carrying on their programs.

Eager to help boys and girls overseas, they are glad that the Museum auditorium is undamaged, for a showing of two films for adults is scheduled to take place there on Sunday afternoon at 3 p. m. at which a collection will be taken for the benefit of war-stricken children now resident in the British Isles.

"Target for Tonight" is an accurate presentation of raids over Germany, acted by The British Flying Aces. "Western Front" is a picture of the heroic fight of China in holding the western front for more than five years.

Sponsored by the Workshop division of the British War Relief Society, the showing has been made possible by a local committee working to furnish Christmas gifts to children in Britain. Mrs. Henry B. Chapin, Mrs. Dows Dunham, Mrs. Thomas S. J. Kavanaugh, Mrs. David D. Scannell, and Mrs. Joseph J. Leonard are on the committee.

Passes may be obtained from Mrs. Joseph Leonard, 10 Roanoke Ave., Jamaica Plain. Tel. Arnold 3133.

Southern Club of Boston To Hold Assembly and Ball

The Southern Club of Boston will hold its first Assembly and Ball tomorrow evening in the Imperial Ballroom Suite of the Hotel Statler.

This is the first of a series of dances to be held monthly this season, Maj. Robert E. Green is in charge of arrangements.

Quitting of Crops and Cows Seen Hinging on Higher Prices in '43

Fourth of five articles on wartime and long-term problems of the agriculture of New England—issues which do not come much before the public of big cities, but basically relate to their food supply and prices.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"Yankee farmers — it's your move. From the present total war emergency stems the greatest opportunity of all time to strengthen farm management and foster co-operative enterprise."

That is the answer heard today on all sides of the New England farm front to the persistent question: "What about the farmers' chances of surviving the current dilemma of transportation, labor, and material shortages?" By far the greatest number of farm specialists, including representatives of the farmers' own co-operatives, believe that the government intends to help avoid threatening food and milk shortages, but that the farmer is virtually going to be asked to lift himself "by his own boot straps."

The government knows that elderly men and women and children have been drafted into farm labor, that farmers are working harder and longer hours than they have ever worked before . . . from 12 to 16 hours a day. It is common gossip that many farmers are talking among themselves in their fields of quitting their crops and cows unless there is more compensation for their efforts next year. It's easy for them to get jobs in the factories at high wages for an eight-hour day.

Milk Farms Deserted

The government may or may not know that more than 1,000 dairy farmers who shipped their milk into the Boston markets have left their farms for war plants or service in the armed forces during the last two years. Estimates by the New England Milk Producers Association disclose that in June, 1940, there were 15,693 milk producers serving the Boston markets as compared with 14,689 in the corresponding month this year.

Another thing the government may or may not know is that the N. E. M. P. A. is solidly opposed to anything that looks like subsidizing the farmer, since this would mean higher levels of taxation. And the farmers warn that any form of subsidization would be seized upon by the public as evidence that the farmer was "feeding at the public trough."

"It seems to us," said Wendell P. Davis, General Manager of the Association, to this correspondent, "that if higher prices must be paid to obtain the required production of farm and milk products, they should be paid out of the current high level of incomes, and not out of future taxation. If anyone needs to be subsidized it is the low-incomed consumer, the needy and infirm, not the highly-paid industrial worker."

As for the rationing of farm and dairy products, Mr. Davis contended that this alternative to higher prices "is a simple admission of defeat on the farm front."

Labor Shortage the Cause

Most of the farmers going out of business, are doing so because of labor shortages, the reason for the serious threat to milk and food shortages which serious-minded farm students are warning against. Once milk production starts on the decline, for abnormal reasons such as the labor shortage, it is difficult to reverse, Mr. Davis explained. Yet he could see no indications of an immediate check upon the disturbing farm trend of "selling cows for beef cattle."

From the accumulative evidence there is no doubt but that New England farms have been stripped of almost 50 per cent of their skilled labor in the last year or two. And unless the War Manpower Commission does something about it, production on New England farms will drop 20 to 40 per cent in 1943—this from Milton Allen, secretary of the New England Council's committee on agriculture.

"What's to be done about the farm crisis?"

Mr. Allen says the farmer has got to help himself more and seek less for governmental solutions. It's a big job the government has given to the farmers, he said, and the country is leaning heavily upon Yankee ingenuity and the farmer's willingness to seek relief largely through his own co-oeprative agencies.

At the same time, President Roosevelt has shown that he is mindful of certain readjustments to be made toward keeping farm labor on the farm.

Plans are already under way, it was learned from the Council committeemen, to work out a system of utilizing more woman power on the farms. And he felt that something could be done to impress impressionable farm youths with the need for staying on the farms as long as possible. Many youths leave the farms, said Mr. Allen, not because they want to, but because they have the feeling that they are unpatriotic by not enlisting in the armed forces.

"The government should tell farm workers that they are as essential to the war effort on the farm as they are in the armed services," Mr. Allen added. "Farm labor, likewise, should be frozen and enlistments stopped, so that farm workers can be allocated to the right channels by a single agency."

He also recommended that all farms be classified either as essential or nonessential to winning the war, to enable essential farms to obtain preferential treatment in the allocation of labor, supplies and transportation.

From the Massachusetts State Grange came the warning that New Englanders may wake up shortly to find that their surpluses have disappeared, that they are on the threshold of severe rationing. The many implications which point in that direction, the Grange said, should serve to spur action from those in charge of Selective Service, and particularly "from those in charge of our price control policies."

Said the Grange: "While these government policies can be changed from time to time, farmers can grow only one crop a year, and in the case of livestock it will take two to three years or more to make the change effective. Let us think now of ways to protect production instead of permitting the growth of ways that would strangle it."

From Middlesex County alone, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation reported, about 100 men will be called from the farms to military service this month. Joseph Decatur, Federation President, is trying to obtain a 60-day deferment of all farm labor, hoping that appropriate legislation will be passed by Jan. 1, allocating labor to the farms. This deferment would apply to all farmers previously deferred, but now subject to call.

As an indication of increasing farmer support of co-operative agencies, Mr. Decatur pointed out that membership in his organization "which has never been any where near what it should be as the farmers' representative" has increased 200 members in the last year. The membership total of 1925 to date is now the highest in the history of the organization.

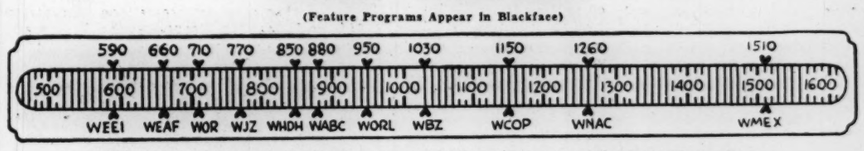
Florence Gillmore

Farm Chores Part of College Girl's Career

Blanche Worth of Needham collects late fall vegetables as wartime sideline of life at Colby Junior College, New London, N. H.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 "David Harum" ...	Prescott Presents	"Mary Marlin": sketch .	Army-Navy "E" Award	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 News; Hollywood ..	Prescott Presents	"Ma Perkins": sketch...	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 Book Fair	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:45 Book Fair	Organ: Songs	"Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks.....	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk..	Walter Compton, news..	Dance Matinee .....
4:15 Lester Vale, Int. ...	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Sports Program	Dance Matinee .....
4:30 Victory Council	Club Matinee: News	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee .....
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"..	'Man With a Band"....	Dance Matinee .....
5:00 Victory Song Carnival; Date: "Post"..	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sport Matinee	Dance Matinee .....
5:15	Air Express Music.....	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sport Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong": sk...	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman": sketch ...	Program
5:45 Ben Bernie: music..	"Captain Midnight" ...	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety..
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama	News; Sports Reporter ..	News Service	Scotts Comments .....
6:15 Political; Song Shop	News; Dinner Concert ...	'Political talks	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frazier Hunt, news	Concert; Political talk ..	Sports; Music: Orchid...	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today..	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Easy Aces": sketch....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News..	March to Victory.....
7:15 Harry James's Or..	"Mr. Keen": sketch....	News of the World.....	Popular Music	News Service .....
7:30 'Hello From Hawaii'	Adrian and Alice, songs.	Abbott and Costello;	"Confidentially Yours" ..	Popular Songs .....
7:45 'Hello From Hawaii'	Geoffrey Harwood, News	John Garfield: music ..	Dance Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00 "Share Your Birthday" quiz	Earl Godwin, news.....	Frank Morgan; Meredith Willson's Orchestra 'n'	"Sinfonietta"; conducted by Alfred Wallenstein..	"The Dixettes" .....
8:15 Death Valley Days	Lum 'n' Abner.....	"Aldrich Family": drama	Local sports	Richard Salinger, News.
8:30 Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"Aldrich Family": drama	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	Cowboy Songs .....
8:45 Death Valley: News	"Should the Poll Tax	"Aldrich Family": drama	quiz program	Dreamland Four: songs
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	Be Abolished?"	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Chaus-
9:15	America's Town Meeting	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	son's Concerto in D
9:30 Stage Door Canteen	Jack Teagarden's Orch.	Borge; Judy Canova;	"Chateau Hogan"; com-	minor .....
9:45 Stage Door Canteen	Orch.: Gracie Fields ..	Andrew Tombes: music	edy: orchestra	Classical Album .....
10:00 "The First Line"...	Raymond Gram Swing..	Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;	Raymond Clapper, news.	News report; Defense
10:15 "The First Line" ...	"Sing for Dough".....	Arthur Treacher; Orch.	Network Program	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Waldo Frank, talk..	"Sing for Dough".....	"Today's News in the	Dance orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orch.
10:45 News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch..	Making": speakers	"Victory & You": talks.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15 B. Goodman's Orch.	Milton George's Orch...	March to Victory.....	Clyde Lucas' Orch.....	Henchmen" .....
11:30 Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	"This Is the Hour"; or-	Day's End: music.....
11:45 Music	Music: News	Music You Want	chestra; vocalists	Day's End: News .....

Friday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15 "Pleasantville"	Newscast	Musical Clock; News....	News Service	.....
7:30 Music; News	Religious program	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	Religious program; News	News report	Musical Clock	.....
8:00 News of the World	Western Melodies	Chet Gaylord, songs....	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15 Shopping talk	Political talk	Military Band: News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30 Carl Moore: variety	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast: Fred and	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical program .....
8:45 Carl Moore; News..	News; Music	Posey; comedy	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Musical program .....
9:00 Priscilla Portescue	Fishermen's Program ..	Home Forum: talk for	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:15 School of the Air of	"Breakfast Club"	women; Music; News..	All Hail to You.....	Scandinavian Melodies .
9:30 the Americas	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Organ; Vocalists	Musical program .....
9:45 Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Gene and Glenn	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00 "Valiant Lady"; sk.	Morning Market Basket.	Victory Volunteers	News; Music; Talk	"Kick-Conga" .....
10:15 American Stories ..	Roy Porter, News.....	"The O'Neills": drama..	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30 "Honeymoon Hill"..	Betty Pierce, talk.....	"Helmsmate"; drama	Cheer Up Gang	"Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children.	Air Express Music.....	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason" .....
11:00 Clara, Lu 'n' Em ..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"Odds and Ends" .....
11:15 Second Husband	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Organ recital; tenor ....
11:30 "Bright Horizons" ..	Babette, Phil Saltman ..	"Against the Storm" ...	News; House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Little Jack Little's Orch.	"David Harum": sketch.	Yankee House Party	News Service .....
12:00 Kate Smith, talk...	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news.....	Monitor Views the News
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Salon Serenade	George and Dixie	"The Pepper Shaker"..
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Defense talk; Musical	Italian Melodies .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"..	Hour: talks; music ...	program	Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melodies .....
1:00 "Life Beautiful" ...	Washington Commentary	News; Farm talk	News Service	Council for Democracy .
1:15 "Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, songs	Terrace Room Ensemble.	"I'll Find My Way"...	Political talk .....
1:30 "Vic and Sade"; sk.	Autumn Nocturne: music	Shopping talk	News; Fashion talk....	Curtain Time .....
1:45 "The Goldbergs" ...	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Cedric Foster, news....	Curtain Time .....
2:00 Serial drama	Ted Rolfe, songs.....	"Light of the World"..	Musical Roundup	Victory program .....
2:15 Serial drama	Ted Malone: Book Ends.	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:30 "We Love and Learn'	Air Express Music.....	"Guiding Light": drama	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Jean Harper, songs ....
2:45 'Pepper Young': sk..	Treasury Star Parade..	Betty Crocker, talk ...	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	News Service .....
3:00 "David Harum": sk..	Prescott Presents	'Mary Marlin": sketch .	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:15 News; Hollywood ..	Prescott Presents	'Ma Perkins": sketch...	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
3:30 Lillian Gish, Int...	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Handicraft show .....
3:45 Treasury Parade ...	Triple Trio: vocalists ...	"Right to Happiness" ..	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Afternoon Rhapsody ....
4:00 News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra..	Dance Matinee: records.
4:15 King Peter, Yugo-	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	Local sports	Dance Matinee: records.
4:30 slavia; J. Masaryk	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch.	Pan Americana	Dance Matinee: records.
4:45 Victory Front	Club Matinee: News....	"Young Widder Brown" ..	"Man With a Band".....	Dance Matinee: records.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music.....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee: records.
5:15 "Post"; 'Date Book'	Air Express Music.....	"Portia Faces Life".....	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole, variety
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Superman"; sketch ..	program .....
5:45 Ben Bernie: music..	"Captain Midnight" ...	"Front Page Farrell"...	"Selective Service".....	News Service .....
6:00 News comments	"Don Winslow": drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15 Hedda Hopper	News; Dinner Concert...	Political talk	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports; Waltz Time ....
6:30 Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk..	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today....	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; "Salute"...	Sports of the Day .....
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy" ...	"Education for Victory".	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory.....
7:15 'Our Secret Weapon'	"Pigskin Parade"	News of the World.....	"Date With a Disc"...	News Service .....
7:30 Studio Speakers ..	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Dance Orchestra	Natural science talk...
7:45 "Midway Island" ...	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment ..	Treasury Parade .....
8:00 'Kate Smith Hour':	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	'Sizing Up the News"..	Victor Herbert's Music.
8:15 music; comedy;	Dinah Shore in person.	Graham; F. Black's Or.	Barrie Sisters; songs ..	Richard Salinger, news.
8:30 drama; guests	"Those Good Old Days"	"Information Please!";	The 'Cisco Kid'; drama	The Lyric Theater.....
8:45 Kate Smith; News.	"Those Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	The 'Cisco Kid'; drama	The Lyric Theater.....
9:00 "Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Mous-
9:15 Paulette Goddard..	"Gangbusters"; sketch.	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	sorgsky's Symphonic
9:30 "That Brewster	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	Synthesis: "Boris
9:45 Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields ..	vocalists; Whitey Ford.	quiz with guests	Godounov" .....
10:00 "Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	'People Are Funny";	John B. Hughes, news..	News reports; Defense
10:15 Ross; Connee Boswell; Margo; Herb	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests ...	Dance Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Shriner; orchestra.	John Gunther, news...	World's Most Honored	Dance orchestra	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra
10:45	Dance orchestra	Music: M. Piastro, con	Dance Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:00 News; Rideout	Mal Hallett's Orchestra.	News; Music	News Service	Glenn Gray's Orchestra
11:15 Dance music	Milton George's Orch....	March to Victory.....	Baron Elliott's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
11:30 Jack Edwards' Or-	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade" ...	Day's End: News.....
11:45 chestra	Music; News	Music You Want	"Tropical Serenade" ...	Day's End; News.....

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Oct. 23
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W47B Boston (46.7m)
3:00 p. m.—Organ Recital
3:15 p. m.—Home Forum — Mildred W. Carlson.
3:30 p. m.—Marimba Melodies.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock Quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Band.
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Music.
5:30 p. m.—Half and Half.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Neighborhood Call.
6:45 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Glory Pleasants Trio.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—Daily War Review. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Program for the West Indies. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—London Letter. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Melbourne—9:30 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VGL6, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—News and Listening Post. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, recorded.
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Books.
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Servicemen.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
9:15 p. m.—The United Nations."

WRSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

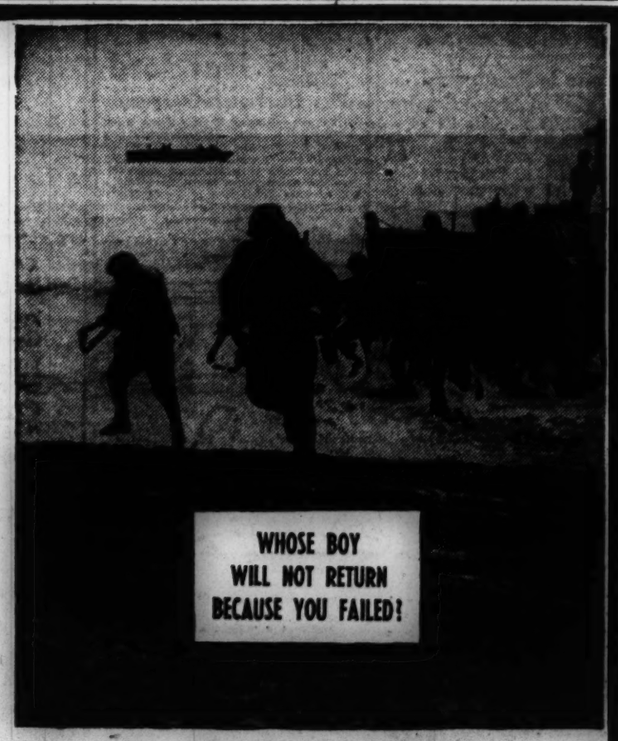
4:30 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc, Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Christian Science Programs For Friday, Oct. 23

11:30 a. m.—WMEX 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.
4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 6.04mc, 15.35mc, 9.70mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

THIS IS YOUR SCRAP!

—and your metal scrap is needed to win it!



★ One old bucket gives scrap enough for three bayonets.

NEWSPAPERS' UNITED SCRAP METAL DRIVE

Connecticut Factory Workers Face Early Depletion Under Lowered Draft Age

Boston to Get New Seamen's Service Club

Establishment in Boston of a new United Seamen's Service Club within a short time and a seamen's rest home in a suitable location to provide for seamen needing care throughout New England was announced today by Harrington Pike, port representative in Boston of the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration.

Negotiations are now under way for acquiring a desirable building in the downtown Boston area, and the announcement as to the building selected is expected to be made soon.

Mr. Pike said that the rest home for seamen and officers will be centrally located and accessible to all seaports in New England. Seamen reaching Boston in a condition requiring care will be temporarily accommodated at the club until arrangements can be made to send them to the home. Facilities to be provided for seafarers include clubroom, hotel, information, canteen, and various services.

The United Seamen's Service is supported by funds taken from a pool of $5,000,000 for such projects throughout the country which were donated by American steamship and shipbuilding companies and seamen's unions.

Modern beds and other equipment obtained from a first-class passenger vessel that has been refitted for other purposes will be used at the Club. "Service and available facilities will not be free," Mr. Pike said. "The men in the Merchant Marine today are not paupers and do not look for charity. We are making a central location for such men and their families, and they are expected to pay for good service rendered," he said.

Nylon Hosiery Ceiling Prices Are Announced

The following table gives official and authentic ceiling-price information relating to nylon hosiery for women. Retailers are required by law to state on the price tag affixed to the hosiery, the gauge, denier, and type of the hosiery, as well as the ceiling price.

Construction	First Quality	Irregulars	Seconds
A Circular knit, all types	$1.55	$1.40	$1.15
B Full fashioned:			
1. 48-gauge and lower, all deniers			
(a) Nylon leg only	1.85	1.50	1.25
(b) All Nylon	1.85	1.65	1.40
2 51-gauge and 54-gauge			
(a) 30-denier and coarser			
(1) Nylon leg only	1.85	1.65	1.40
(2) All Nylon	1.95	1.75	1.45
(b) Finer than 30-denier			
(1) Nylon leg only	2.15	1.95	1.60
(2) All Nylon	2.25	2.00	1.70
3 57-gauge and higher, all deniers			
(a) Nylon leg only	2.50	2.25	1.90
(b) All Nylon	2.50	2.25	1.90

The gauge of a stocking indicates the fineness of stitch, or the number of stitches to the inch. The denier refers to the thickness of the yarn used in the hosiery.

United States Coast Guard

Coast Guardsmen Leave for Sea Duty

With sea bags on their shoulders these smiling Coast Guardsmen are leaving an East Coast training station for duty on the briny deep. Convoying merchant shipping and manning transports are just a few of the Coast Guard's wartime jobs. Rear Admiral Robert Donohue, Chief of Coast Guard Personnel, disclosed that the Coast Guard's many wartime duties, in all theaters of the world conflict, have expanded to such proportions that in the month of August alone, more men were enlisted than the Coast Guard had in its entire service in December, 1940.

Trouble for Japanese Cooking As Veterans Train at Sub Base

Wide World-Associated Press

U. S. NAVY SUBMARINE BASE, NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 22 — There's a particularly big mess of trouble cooking up here for the Japanese.

You can see it in the unconsciously clenched fist of Fireman First Class Paul E. Stinson; in the mirthless smile of Chief Machinist's Mate J. S. Stringer; in the uneasy restlessness of Machinist's Mate William D. Shipman; and in the steely look of Machinist's Mate J. B. White—all of them veterans of Pacific combat zones.

They fought at Bataan, Corregidor, the Coral Sea, Midway, Macassar Straits, and Marshall Island. They know what it is to lose a shipmate.

Just now, they and other sailors —some action-seasoned men like themselves, others just recruits— are here to study and to learn another kind of war, the kind that's fought beneath the sea.

One or more of half a dozen reasons influenced all in choosing submarines as their specialty. But those who temporarily have left combat zones for the quiet of the classroom almost unanimously assert that they decided to volunteer for submarine duty because in the sleek underwater craft they saw an avenue for quick return to action.

"Submarines are the best for fighting," said Mr. Stringer, who became adept at dodging Japanese shells at Bataan and Corregidor. "You really can do some good with them."

Once a Farmhand

Mr. Stringer, a Lamesa, Texas, farmhand before he joined the Navy seven years ago, was one of several veterans of the Pacific war zone who, without a moment's hesitation, replied "the Pacific" when asked what assignment they would prefer after completing training at the submarine school.

"Why back to the Pacific?" I asked.

"We were driven out of there, weren't we?" he challenged. "You'd want to go back, wouldn't you? We started with the Japs and we want to finish with them."

"And I want to be in the party that makes a landing in Japan," he added quietly. "I'd like to police there a while. But I suppose they'll give that job to recruits."

Mr. Stringer wasn't being figurative when he talked about being "driven out of there." His ship, the minesweeper Bittern, was bombed and destroyed at the Cavite Naval Base when the Japanese raided the Philippines the day after Pearl Harbor. He was assigned to another minesweeper, the Quail, which night and day swept the shell-churned channel while the Japanese were blazing away at Bataan and Corregidor.

Then with the fall of Corregidor, he and 17 shipmates made a break aboard a 36-foot motor launch. They headed for Australia—2,000 miles away—and made it after 32 days.

To hear him tell it, those 32 days at sea in an open boat with the danger of detection constantly haunting them were a picnic after Bataan and Corregidor.

Slick Skipper

"Our Skipper (Lieut. Comdr. John H. Morrill, Waverly, Va.) was pretty slick," Mr. Stringer said of the days in the Philippines.

"We could see the shells coming our way and he got so that he got pretty good at timing them and maneuvering the boat out of the way. I don't know how we did it, but we managed to duck them all."

Young Stinson, from Eldorado Ill., first crossed war's threshold at Marshall Island: for Machinist's Mate White, a Townley, Ala., youth, it was in the Coral Sea; and for black-haired Shipman from Whiteville, N. C., it was at Macassar Straits aboard the crusier Marblehead.

But though their experiences differed, they too, like Stringer, had their eyes fixed on the Pacfic even as they learned the intricacies of the submarine.

To some of the sailors, fighting a war comes a lot easier than talking about it.

They're not being coy or posing as big silent heroes. It's just that there's a lot they prefer to forget. There's a lot that they actually do forget because, they explain, the details of one battle—with its jarring noises, and its unremitting demand for complete concentration —telescope in details to form, in retrospect, a jumbled pattern of impressions.

Social Security Extension Urged

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 22 (AP) —Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire declared yesterday he favored extension of the Government's social security coverage to farm workers, domestic employees and other working groups not now protected by existing Federal laws.

"The present standards of old age pensions and assistance," he said in a statement, "are grossly inadequate and inequitable. A farmer today must prove he is a pauper in order to get old-age assistance. Such a condition is deplorable. The extension of social security to cover agricultural workers would build up the morale of farmers at a time when thousands are being lured from farms into war industry."

Naming Cregg As Democrat Stirs Rival

The bill in equity brought by Joseph B. Harrington, of Salem, Mass., Democratic candidate for District Attorney of Essex County, against the Lynn Telegram-News, Inc., and its publisher Frederick W. Enright, and against District Attorney Hugh A. Cregg, of Essex County, to enjoin them from representing Mr. Cregg to be the Democratic candidate, came before Judge John V. Spalding, in the Suffolk Superior Court for hearing on its merits, but was continued until after the election after Counsel for some of the defendants made oral stipulations.

The bill alleged that the Sunday edition of the Lynn- Telegram News, of October 11, printed a full page advertisement with pictures of Democratic candidates in Essex County, and included therein a photograph of Mr. Cregg as a Democratic candidate, and that after Mr. Harrington had objected, on October 18, the advertisement was repeated. The bill alleged a conspiracy to create the impression that Mr. Cregg was the Democratic candidate.

After much discussion, Attorney Leo P. Dougherty, Counsel for Enright and his newspaper, orally stipulated that if there had been anything misleading it would reoccur. He declined to make a written stipulation for fear it might be used in Harrington's campaign on the radio and otherwise.

When Judge Spalding said that he thought the petitioner was thus protected, and that the case really involved a moot question, and that he would continue the case without prejudice, District Attorney Cregg said: "I think this disposition of the case is really unfair to me. The allegations of the bill have been published in the newspapers and continuing this case will provide meat for further discussion. In fairness to me I think it should be determined by the Court that I was in no way concerned in any conspiracy."

'America's Great Enemy Is Liquor'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Declaring that the great enemy of America is liquor, Mrs. Lila D. Warren, President of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperanct Union, speaking at the annual convention of the organization held last night in Springfield, stated that "our first front should be a home front against this enemy." During the business session the convention also passed a resolution calling upon Massachusetts representatives and senators to support the Lee amendment to the draft bill.

Short-Term Math Courses at B. U.

An increased demand for short-term college mathematics courses, designed for men seeking commissions in the Army, Navy, and Marine forces, and for war workers, has prompted the organization of two new evening studies in plane trigonometry and algebra at Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, beginning Monday, Oct. 26, and Tuesday, Oct. 27, and end-in on Dec. 18.

Open to the public, the courses presuppose only high - school mathematics and carry full two hours college credit.

Francis Scott Key Kin Of Brookline Joins Marines

William B. Bacon, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bacon, of Brookline, Mass., and great-great-grandson of Francis Scott Key, author of the "Star-Spangled Banner" gave up a defense job in the Bethlehem Steel Company to enlist with the United States Marines in a mass induction on the steps of the State House late yesterday.

Elderly Men And Women To Support Tasks

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 22— "Every industry in Connecticut will be hurt in the next four months," says the acting director of Selective Service for the State, and he says the time is coming when factories will be manned mostly by the physically unfit, by women, and by men more than 45 years old.

Maj. William P. Averill, painting this picture in a talk to the Sales Managers Club of Hartford, said that the drafting of 18- and 19-year-olds would only put off for a time the calling of married men without children. Single men are being taken now from factory pay rolls, and married men will follow. The industries that will weather the storm the best are those, said Major Averill, who have instituted training programs for older men, for physically handicapped persons, and particularly for women.

While the manpower situation was thus forcibly brought to the attention of Connecticut industry this week, factory managers learned from the State Defense Council that they, as well as the owners of private homes, are now expected to take part in practice and test blackouts. Even if it means shutting down the machinery for brief periods, said Defense Administrator Wesley A. Sturges, the factories can no longer ignore these air raid precautions. Exceptions, which the Defense Council alone has authority to grant, will be given only to factories that have demonstrated their proficiency in blacking out, when necessary.

Private-Home Housing

In Hartford, there was debate, tinged with apprehension, over the suggestion from Washington that it might become necessary to billet war plant workers in the homes of Hartford people.

The Rev. Fletcher D. Parker, Congregational minister, blamed the "terrific and immediate housing pressure" on the failure of Mayor T. J. Spellacy and the city zoning authorities to alter the restrictions so that large dwelling houses could be remodeled for more than one family. Instead, said the clergyman, they have forced the development of rooming houses, with serious overcrowding in certain areas. "Now," he said, "comes the threat of billeting, hit-or-miss, . . . forcing people into all our homes." This was, he said, the "Nazi way."

Impounding Autos

The Hartford Board of Aldermen adopted an ordinance authorizing the police to tow away and impound any automobile found in a no-parking area.

College Snow Shovelers

The Hartford Street Department is making plans to use students at Trinity College, the high schools and the Hartford Theological School as snow shovelers when winter comes. Five hundred men will be wanted when the first snow falls.

High Price Wood

Firewood, says the Office of Price Administration, is costing $20 a cord, cut in fireplace lengths and delivered to homes in city areas. The price ceiling, substantially higher than rates that have been charged, was set at a level to encourage cutting. It was the first price ceiling set by action of the State OPA office.

Bell Relic Back to Work

A 9,000-pound bronze fire bell, kept as a relic and intended for a place in a museum, will be put to use again as part of Hartford's air raid warning system. The bell will be mounted in a tower where it will command the downtown area.

Bring Your Lunch

The University of Connecticut, beset by labor shortage in its kitchens, announced that visitors to the campus, whether they come on business or merely to see a football game, should bring their lunches with them. No one but students and staff members will be served, henceforth, in college cafeterias.

'Open Nights' At Observatory

Free tickets to one of four "open nights" at the Harvard College Observatory are offered to the public by the University.

Applicants are instructed not to apply for more than three tickets, to specify the night desired, and to enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. Harvard's address is "Open Nights, Harvard College Observatory, Cambridge, Mass."

The open nights consist of an illustrated lecture at 7:30 p. m., and if weather permits, telescope observation by the visitors. The days and subjects: Wednesday Oct. 28, "The Milky Way," by Dr. Priscilla F. Bok; Friday, Oct. 30, "Weighing the Galaxies," by Lawrence H. Aller; Monday, Nov. 2, "The Story of Variable Stars," Leon Campbell; and Wednesday, Nov. 4, "The Life Story of a Comet," by Dr. Fred L. Whipple.

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe 'Ripples' Try Out Newly Named Cuttysark

Crew has replaced sailing among Radcliffe "Ripples," as they have been nicknamed, and classes numbering nearly 100 are held four times daily. The College's new barge was named the Cuttysark during ceremonies at the Brown and Nichols Boathouse this morning, and crew members are looking forward hopefully to a second barge by spring. The barge was named by Frances Hermann '43 of Brookline, Mass., President of the Radcliffe Athletic Association. Miss Harriet Clarke, "Ripples" Coach, has planned crew activities with an eye to Radcliffe's program of physical fitness. Shown here, left to right: Eileen McGrath '45, Nantucket, Mass., Coxswain; Eleanor Merrick '46, Grand Rapids, Mich., Stroke; Regula Simons '46, Yonkers, N. Y.; Maxine Winokur '46, Philadelphia; Virginia Stodder '46, Highland Park, Ill.; Barbara Ewing '46, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Eunice Lyon '45, White Plains, N. Y.; Francine Bogart '45 of France; Helen Welch '46, Port Washington, N. Y.

Boston Clergy Indorses Part In United Fund

Calling the United War Fund "one of the greatest forces for good in our Greater Boston community," a group of prominent Boston clergymen met yesterday to discuss church participation in the Fund in 1943.

Charles C. Cabot, general chairman of the Fund, explained the over-all plans for the campaign, which begins in January, after which the clergymen signed a joint statement signifiying their willingness to co-operate.

"We want to express our unqualified and wholehearted approval of the aims and purposes of this great annual movement," the statement said.

"This year, for the first time, the United War Fund will include Allied Relief and other war agencies with world-wide service thus giving us the opportunity to extend our help far beyond the boundaries of our own community. It is our best means of showing that in time of great peril we have not forgotten that in truth we are our brothers' keepers and that each of us has a direct responsibility towards his fellow men."

Oversea Deadline On Bundles Nov. 1

Shoe boxes which are being used to mail Christmas gifts to armed forces overseas are not suitable for such use, according to Acting Postmaster John W. Gleavy, who issued a warning that Nov. 1 has been fixed as the deadline for mailing overseas packages.

While postal regulations recently contained a reference to a shoe box, it was merely intended to indicate the approximate size of the package that was as large as would be acceptable, according to Mr. Gleavy. The thin paperboard construction of shoe boxes however is not suitable for mailing he said. Proper containers should be of heavy corrugated board or else of wood or metal construction Mr. Gleavy added.

Scrap Committee Head Fined for Taking Scrap

DANBY, Vt., Oct. 22 (AP)—It cost Raymond F. Stone, Chairman of the town Scrap Salvage Committee, $10.65 to take a crowbar from the community scrap pile.

Peace Justice Earl C. Weatherby imposed a fine of $5 and costs of $5.65 when Mr. Stone appeared before him on a larceny charge brought by town grand juror Harold Foy.

Mr. Stone has resigned as chairman and the crowbar is back on the scrap pile.

Army Approves Earlier Closing Of Barnstable Liquor Places

War Activities in New England

Cape Liquor Places Close Earlier —A decision by Barnstable, Mass., liquor places, including bars, package stores, and restaurants, to close an hour earlier than the time set legally has met with the approval of Army officials at Camp Edwards.

"I'm highly in accord with the action," said Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Commander. "I hope they make it stick."

Under the plan, which went into effect last night, the bars and liquor-serving restaurants closed at midnight and the package stores at 10 p. m. Legal closing hours are 1 a. m. and 11 p. m., respectively.

The liquor place operators, who recently formed an association, gave no specific reason for the earlier closing. In some quarters, however, it was believed that the growing agitation for "drying up" areas surrounding military camps may have influenced the liquor dealers' decision.

Marines to "Avenge" Wake Island —Sixty-three Marine recruits were sworn in as "avengers of Wake Island" on the Massachusetts State House Steps yesterday and received a parting handshake from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, whose son Peter is serving with the Marines in the Solomon Islands.

"As the father of a Marine," the Governor told the recruits, "I want to shake your hands and hope that you meet up with my boy and serve with him."

Ohio School Children Remember —Pupils in a Cincinnati school, few of whom ever have seen the Ocean, have made their former teacher, Lieut. John W. Dalton of the Engineer Amphibian Command at Camp Edwards, proud of them. They collected enough scrap metal for an assault boat.

Lieutenant Dalton, a Special Services officer, formerly taught English and history and coached athletic teams at Columbian School in Cincinnati. He entered the army seven weeks ago. Soon afterward his pupils decided to gather the metal.

The youngsters asked him how much was needed for an assault boat. That's a military secret, Lieutenant Dalton told them, but he added "it takes a heck of a lot." They're reported responding with a record collection.

Marching Feet Heard at Smith —At Northampton, Mass., where the Smith College Campus has resounded to the tramp of the Waves, an even more military air was felt today as undergraduates began a 10-weeks course in military drill and leadership under the direction of the Northampton company of the Massachusetts State Guard.

Soldiers Released for Mining — Twenty enlisted men of a southwestern division stationed at Fort Devens have been released from military service to resume their civilian jobs as copper miners, the Fort Public Relations Office announced.

The action, officials said, was in line with Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson's announcement that 4,000 miners will be furloughed from the Army to relieve the shortage of critical metals. It was reported that the men will be released for the duration, but will remain on the reserve list.

Agent Gives Good Report On Idle-Tire-Buying Plan

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP) —A "favorable response" to the Government's "idle tire purchase plan" was reported today by Harry A. Tozier, Railway Express agent, who said that more than 300 tires, many of them in excellent condition, had been turned over to the Government in the Portland area in the first week.

Motorists with more than five tires and tubes must sell or give their surplus to the Government. The Railway Express Agency is serving as the collector.

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Snowfall Reduces Fighting on Northern Front in Russia

Continued from Page 1

slackening to attacks in restricted sectors. All assaults at the two principal points of combat, near a North Side factory and a workers' setilement, were reported repulsed.

Germans said that German Alpine troops, despite torrential rainfalls, penetrated into enemy field emplacements in the Western Caucasus. In street fights they took two important villages. More than 1,200 prisoners were taken. Seven guns, 127 machine guns and numerous other war materials were captured.

The Russian version was that amid the snow falling in the mountains of the Caucasus, the Germans had bogged down in the two main sectors, the District of Mozdok and southeast of Novorossisk.

Soviet dispatches said the Germans continued to press numerous attacks in the foothills without effect.

In the mountains above them small groups of Nazi Alpine troops tried to penetrate Russian positions over the snowdrifts, but they were reported being wiped out or dispersed by Caucasian snipers.

Three Nazi Divisions Near Black Sea

Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper, calculated that the Germans were employing three divisions of infantry in the narrow and mountainous sector near the Black Sea coast. Combat flared on heavily wooded summits and in deep gorges.

Ten days of action were estimated to have cost the invaders 4,000 men without a territorial gain.

Without specifying the time of action, Pravda said the Germans broke through temporarily in one sector southeast of Novorossisk, but the Russians drove them back and established themselves in the outskirts of a German-occupied community.

The snow extending from the Northern Front through the intermittent wet downfall on the Stalingrad steppes to the drifts already deepening in the Caucasus Mountains, drove home to the Germans the nearness of the winter.

Along the northern half of the front winter-like weather already has set in, later by two weeks than last year.

Russians said, however, that it came in time to catch the invaders short of completion of their autumn campaign plans—to take Stalingrad as a base for wintering on the Volga, then to turn north for a blow at Moscow before the snow fell.

The official Russian Izvestia said a Russian counterattack outside Stalingrad had driven the Germans from an important hill overlooking the city. Another height was declared captured through a Russian Army flanking maneuver which overran two Nazi defense lines.

The noon communiqué announced that Soviet troops had broken into German entrenchments northwest of the city.

The diminished attacks upon Stalingrad were said to have been initiated from the west, against Russan Army lines formed through the factory yards, and from the north.

Pravda said the Germans still held numerical superiority, sometimes putting twice as many men as the Russians into action. The Russians were said to have adopted the classical round defense at individual points where the enemy hit hardest.

Solomons:

Two Destroyers Lost by U. S.

In the Solomon Islands the United States lost two destroyers, the O'Brien and the Meredith. American planes retaliated by damaging an enemy cruiser and a destroyer and shooting down 12 Japanese planes.

These developments were made public in a Navy communiqué which said many enemy ships had been sighted in the northern Solomons and reported "little recent troop activity" on the Island of Guadalcanal itself.

American airmen are meanwhile seeking out and attacking small ship units or task forces in the southern Solomons, and continuing to bomb enemy supply dumps and positions on Guadalcanal.

Lorient Raided:

Americans Bomb Nazi Sub Base

Flying Fortresses of the United States Army Air Forces bombed the German submarine base at Lorient, on the south coast of Brittany, on Oct. 21, it was announced officially. Three of the big bombers were reported missing after the raid.

It was the first Fortess foray into Occupied France since their mass daylight raid on Lille Oct. 9 and was the longest flight of the raids they have undertaken. The bombers thundered at least 300 miles across the English Channel and Brittany, almost twice as far as the Lille targets.

Reports broadcast by the Vichy Radio indicated the raid had had a devastating effect.

The airdrome at Maupertus, near Cherbourg, from which German aircraft work in co-operation with the submarines, was a secondary target of the fortresses, three of which failed to return.

While they were busy over Northern France American-built Mustang fighters of the RAF made a hedge-hopping attack on objectives in Western Germany. The speedy fighters, which flew approximately 600 miles in the sweep, strafed barges in the Dortmund-Ems Canal, and surprised the defenses at Lathen in Hanover Province.

Mustangs also set fire to a 500-ton ship in the Zuider Zee, while mosquito bombers — poerating singly—attacked selected targets in the Netherlands and Western Germany.

Opposition was described as ineffectual, and all the British raiders returned.

German air raiders again visited Great Britain on the night of Oct. 21, dropping bombs at several places on the east coast and causing some damage and casualties. An official statement, however, said only a few planes participated in the attacks, which were of short duration.

Africa:

U. S. Army Planes Bomb Desert Bases

The United States Army air forces, in the first all-American bombing over the African desert, kept the enemy's transport lines and desert air bases under steady pressure Oct. 21 with continued large-scale light bomber and fighter attacks.

Previously United States fliers had carried out offensive operations over the North African land front in co-operation with United Nations bombing formations. This time they made the raids by themselves. The United States' big bombers, however, have made all-American long-distance attacks to blast Axis shipping in the Mediterranean Sea and the enemy rear in Southeastern Europe.

Meanwhile the RAF hammered at advanced Axis airdromes, supply dumps and communication lines in the desert, keeping the enemy air force on the defensive, and shooting down three fighter planes, a British communiqué reported.

While the major aerial activity was centered over forward areas, long-range British fighters also swept along the coastal road between Gambut and Sidi Barrani, strafing trucks bearing vital supplies of ammunition and gasoline to the front, the bulletin said.

These daylight activities followed up a night assault by RAF bombers on the Axis supply port of Tobruk and other targets in the enemy rear.

Three planes were lost in the course of all these operations, the communiqué reported.

New Guinea:

Australians Force Japanese Retreat

Australian troops, falling on the flank of Japanese entrenched in the Owen Stanley Mountains of New Guinea, forced the enemy to abandon his positions about nine miles above Kokoda, a communiqué announced.

The Japanese retreat, the second announced in two days, occurred near Eora, a creek village near a section of the mountain trail which plunges sharply downward toward Kokoda on the northern slope of the mountain backbone of the island.

A spokesman said the communiqué's reference to heavier fighting meant that a larger number of troops now are engaged on both sides. Both factions still are using mortar fire, and the spokesman said the Japanese might be making a last stand in the towering range before falling back on Kokoda.

A raid by United Nations medium bombers which caused serious damage to the Japanese-occupied town of Maobisse in Timor, which is north of Port Darwin, was reported.

United Nations heavy bombers also attacked shipping in the harbor of Rabaul, New Britain, causing fires and explosions. The oft-bombed Rabaul airdrome was attacked and fires started.

An enemy launch also was declared sunk with machine-gun fire by an Allied reconnaissance unit near Gasmata on the southern side of New Britain Island, and the shores of Japanese-held Luschan harbor were strafed.

Mediterranean:

10 Supply Ships Sunk by Allies

British and other United Nations submarines have sunk 10 Axis supply ships so far this month in the Mediterranean, a recapitulation showed.

The British Admiralty announced that four more had been sunk in attempts to get supplies to the desert army of General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel. The newest successes were scored on both sides of the Mediterranean, some close to the Italian shore. At least six other sinkings have been officially credited to undersea craft this month.

Last month's communiqué showed British submarines sank four supply ships, and RAF and naval planes accounted for two more.

Atlantic:

Submarine Sinks American Ship

The Navy announced a medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the North Atlantic about the middle of September. The survivors have landed at an East Coast port.

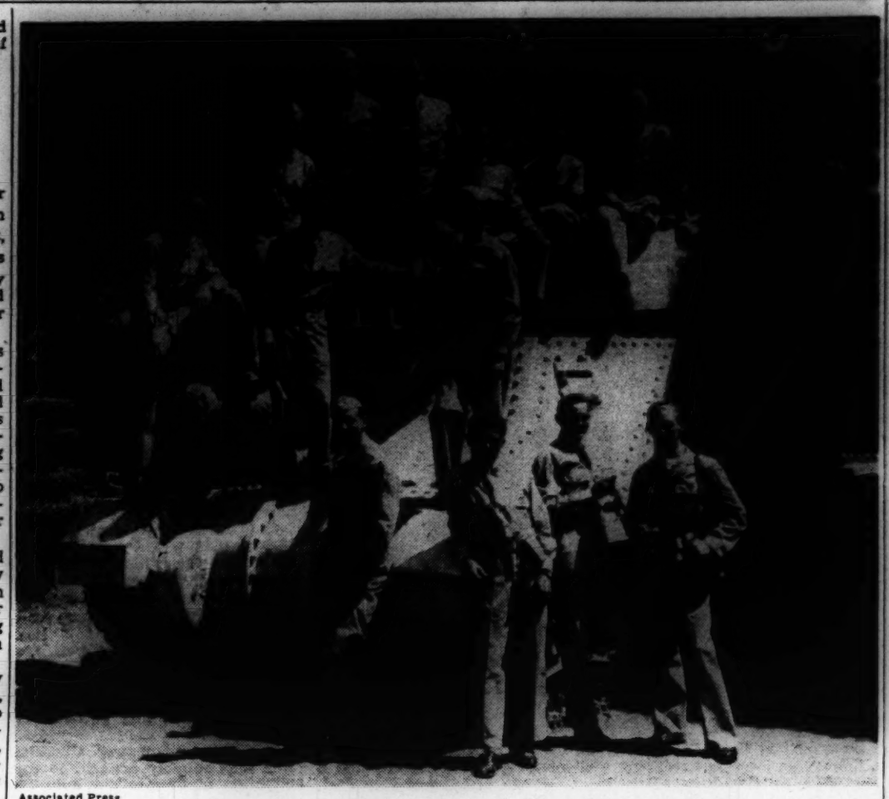
The Navy disclosed that the announcement of the sinking before the next of kin had been notified represented a new policy—to announce losses as quickly as possible when it was believed the enemy knew of them and there was no reason to keep them secret for security purposes.

The number of United Nations and neutral ship victims of Axis submarines in the Western Atlantic has passed the 500 mark—to 501.

A tabulation of announced Allied and neutral Western Atlantic marine losses since the assault on Pearl Harbor showed that approximately 3,400 crew members and passengers became fatalities in the torpedoings and at least 1,950 persons were missing, but that 15,462 others were rescued and safely landed at United Nations ports.

Ship captains shared the fate of their crews. Sixty-one are known war casualties, including 12 taken prisoner aboard Axis raiders between June and August of this year.

Based on announced sinkings, June was the costliest month of the war for the United Nations, with 111 cargo carriers reported sunk. Losses since then have decreased sharply, with 48 during August, 14 in September and only five thus far this month.



Associated Press

U. S. and British Soldiers Who Aided in Rescue of Fliers

Standing before a tank at a base in the Middle East is the group of soldiers cited for their bravery in saving eight fliers who crashed into a building.

Smuts Stresses Better World As Allied Goal in Victory

Continued from Page 1

arc lights. Forty-three years ago General Smuts and Mr. Churchill were fighting each other in the Boer war.

Later came the World War I with General Smuts and Mr. Churchill serving under the leadership of the great Welshman, Mr. Lloyd George.

Now Mr. Churchill is a leader with General Smuts, his most valued adviser, and Mr. Lloyd George yesterday paid a glowing tribute to both.

Here was a true picture of free association of nations in the British Commonwealth—a complete negation of Axis wishful thinking about a decaying Empire.

And Marshal Smuts, renowed for his outspokenness, made the utmost use of the occasion to laud the British Empire's part in this war.

British Faith Renewed

The words of the South African leader have done more than any other utterance to renew British belief in their world mission, and in their powers to achieve this mission,

"Nothing," he said, "has been more remarkable to me than the cohesion of this vast structure (the Empire). The people of this island are the real heroes of this epic world-wide drama. But for this country, this world of ours might have been lost for a thousand years."

That was Marshal Smut's message of new inspiration to the British people. But he gave even greater emphasis to the United Nations idea of the future.

Must Plan for Peace

He insisted that in midst of war peace must be planned. He called for something more clear, definite, and practical than was attempted after the last war.

That advice has been given before.

But his clear practical thought is seen to perceive the direct link with the errors of 1919 and the present war.

To the skeptics of today Marshal Smuts admits that the Allies sought to be too ambitious in 1919. But the United Nations idea of today he sees as superior to the League idea, offering an opportunity to build practical machinery for the functioning of an international order. "The helping hand in international life is already a matter of practical politics."

Ordinary Politics Out

But of politics in a narrow sense Marshal Smuts said: "We are passing beyond ordinary politics and political shibboleths. It is no longer a case of Socialism or Communism or any other ism of the market place, but of achieving common justice and fair play for all."

He echoed the American concept of the worth of the plain man. He stressed economic and social reforms which "will strike at the root of the causes of war."

Marshal Smuts with an unrivaled knowledge of two wars calls this one but a continuation of the last. He sees mankind's martyrdom in two terrible struggles as a crusade.

And so in the thoughts of many here he qualifies as one of the chief architects of a new and better world. The Smuts speech in this light looks like a challenge leading to this further questioning here today:

"Must not our Government and the other Allied Governments find time in spite of all their military preoccupations to define more clearly the postwar world?"

London Hints Call to Smuts As Head of Allied War Council

Continued from Page 1

ty of General Smuts remaining away from South Africa where as Prime Minister he has appeared indispensable during the first three years of the war. However there has been some improvement in the political position there lately, holding out some hopes that he might be spared.

The essence of the broad strategic conception of the war which he outlined in his speech was that finally for the United Nations the "great offensive moment is ripening."

"Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot it would be folly to delay, to overprepare and perhaps miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so—of that I feel satisfied."

Ban on "Too Late"

This reassuring emphasis on the importance of not delaying until too late to launch the Allied offensive has struck a particularly welcome note here. Combined with clear and comprehensive appreciation which he showed of all the various fronts—Russian, Chinese, and Pacific as well as African—called forth repeated comment that here was a military leader with both political wisdom and spiritual vision needed for victory.

This feeling emerges plainly from press comments today. Thus the Daily Telegraph says: "If anything more were required to give the United Nations in general and the British Empire in particular the faith in themselves so essential to victory, it would be that infusion of the Commando spirit which one of the first dispensers of that blend of daring, steadfastness, and wisdom, administered yesterday . . . To all who have been asking, "How long," whether in torment or as tormentors, General Smuts answers plainly, 'Soon.' "

The Times, of London, emphasizes the same note. "General Smuts, confirming with his authoritative judgment the opinion expressed by many lesser strategists, spoke of the present moment as a turning point into the offensive and final phase of war. But he augmented his declaration with a new note of immediate urgency."

The News Chronicle likewise underlies Marshal Smuts' emphasis of striking while the iron is hot and concludes that the South African Premier "understands statecraft in war and peace better than most of his contemporaries." The Daily Herald, on the other hand, stresses Marshal Smuts' appeal to plan now for peace.

In military quarters in London, the prevailing view is that the Smuts war summary undoubtedly is a historic milestone, marking a turning point in the conflict, that as he says "the stage is set for the last, the offensive phase," and that one of the outstanding actors on this world-wide strategic stage is clearly Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts.

Defense of Bosnian Towns Cost Guerrillas 500 Men

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Axis forces, attempting to recapture the towns of Jajce and Kupres in Southern Bosnia, have slain more than 500 Yugoslav guerrillas in heavy fighting, the Yugoslav Government in Exile reported today.

The towns, which have a populations of 15,000 to 20,000, were captured by the guerrillas three weeks ago, the Government said. Since that time the guerrillas have been reported heavily reinforced.

There was no mention of the casualties inflicted on the Axis forces, but intensified fighting and an unusually early winter were said to have forced them to withdraw toward the coastal areas where communications are better.

A Croat patriot army also routed German and Italian troops defending the town of Kljuc on the Sana River in Bosnia, but Axis reinforcements arrived and the battle resumed 20 miles east of the town, the report said.

Norway Is Squeezed

BERN, Oct. 22 (AP)—Germany, tightening its grip on Norway, apparently is extending the Reich's "protection" to the kingdom, the Swiss Telegraph Agency reported today from Copenhagen.

It cited an order to Norwegian Nationals in Denmark, whose interests have been in the hands of Swedish Consuls, henceforth to report to German Consuls.

[This might mean Norway was to be reduced to the status of Bohemia-Moravia, made a protectorate after Hitler's absorption of most of Czechoslovakia.]

Dispatches from Stockholm said Nazi authorities in Norway had declared the greater part of the Tromsoe area on the far northwestern coast and the northern part of the Nordland Province, which borders on Sweden, a forbidden zone. This was said to be part of an effort to stop escapes of prisoners of war and Norwegian civilians, which have increased considerably recently. Nazi troops along the Norwegian-Swedish Frontier were reported under orders to shoot anyone trying to cross.

U. S. Trade in Africa Rises Under Military Expansion

Continued from Page 1

ton established new consulates in several African cities such as Brazzaville in Fighting French Africa and Mombaza in the Kenya colony.

Several hundreds of thousands tons of American shipping are continually used to carry armaments and other supplies to the African fighting fronts. These ships, however, do not return empty. They are loaded with numerous raw materials which Africa produces in increasing quantity. These ships, moreover, carry not only arms but other goods needed by the Allied armies and this fact induced the author of a recent study in United States commercial reports to state: "Many United States products have already been introduced in the African market and a demand for them has been created which may well be profitable to American exports in the years following the war."

During recent months, commerce between the United States and Africa has increased in percentage more than American trade with any other continent, and trade figures are still going up.

In the period from August, 1940, to August, 1941 (last official trade figures published) imports from Africa to the United States rose 120 per cent while exports to Africa went up by 178 per cent, as compared with the same period 1939-40.

Shift in Trade Routes

This growth of intercontinental commerce is particularly significant because shipments from the Mediterranean area of Africa, except from Egypt, have almost completely ceased. It is Africa, South of the Sahara, that has largely increased its contribution to United States raw-material supply. Imports from the Union of South Africa have almost doubled, while the Belgian Congo which previously sent its copper, cobalt, tin to Belgium, today ships them to the United States.

During the last year imports from this colony alone were as high as $34,000,000, as compared with only $1,600,000 in 1940. United States trade with the Fighting French Empire is likewise rapidly increasing. The American commercial mission which went to Brazzaville signed contracts for the delivery of 12,000 tons of lead, 8,000 tons of zinc, 5000 tons monthly of titanate and other materials.

This is only the beginning. If more shipping space could be made available, Africa could at once produce much larger quantities of raw materials. Not less than 26 of the world's most important metals are found in the depths of the African soil. Africa produces 90 per cent of the world's cobalt, 51 per cent of its chrome, 47 per cent of its vanadium, 50 per cent of its uranium (radium), 15 per cent of its manganese and 17 per cent of its copper. Large quantities of graphite are found in Madagascar. Africa is the world's largest producer of gold and diamonds; tin, zinc and platinum are extracted from its soil. The output of these mines is likely to be considerably developed.

African production can help to abate the rubber shortage in the United States. Today the American-owned rubber plantations (Firestone) in Liberia produce 10,000,000 pounds of rubber yearly. The climate for the growing of the Hevea, African rubber-producing tree, is also favorable in the Belgian and in the French Congo. The surface of rubber plantations has been extended everywhere in Central Africa and favorable results may be expected.

According to a recent agreement between Great Britain and the United States the rubber production of Africa is shipped to the British Isles while the output of the South American countries is reserved for American supply.

While Equatorial Africa and Rhodesia are developing into the raw material producing belt of Africa, the Union of South Africa has set up the first blast furnaces and plants for metal transformation on the African continent. After the war, South Africa will probably become one of the world's important centers of heavy industry. Conditions in South Africa are particularly favorable to the development of a domestic steel industry. Besides large deposits of valuable iron ore, industrial coal is found on the spot. The most important metals for production of alloyed steel are extracted in Africa: Vanadium, chrome, Magnese, and cobalt.

Industrialization of Africa, however, can only progress if sufficient capital can be provided.

Rise in Investments

So far $120,000,000 to $150,000,000 of American capital have been invested in the African economy, mostly in South African and Rhodesian mines. After the war, America will probably be the only country in the world whose financial power will contribute funds to the industrialization of Africa.

Increasing war needs are breaking down the hodge-podge of political boundaries which the colonial expansion of the European countries has established in Africa. Division of Africa by numerous boundaries has badly hampered the economic development of the continent. Today, new economic units, overlapping the political frontiers, are taking form. Africa not less than Europe needs a thoroughly new shaping after the war.

Reshaping of Africa, however, will not only signify new territorial and economic divisions; it means, at the same time, that relations between white and black must be re-established on new and sounder bases. Africa's peoples are looking forward to a new Charter for Africa which will profoundly change or even replace the old colonial system.

Africa's voice has not yet been heard in the council of the United Nations. Yet, although Africa's 150,000,000 have no national leader like Gandhi or Chiang Kai-shek; although no national assembly can speak in their name, the native in the heart of the tropical forests hears the echo from the battle fronts and he, too, begins to understand that his future is at stake. He asks himself if the new right for all men, if the four freedoms proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter will by-pass the dark continent, or if they will bring to Africa a new conception of inter-racial relations.

War conditions have increasingly related the United States to Africa, but, on the other hand, America has no direct colonial interest in this continent. America's relative detachment from Africa's political problems is no reason for indifference on part of United States administration and American public opinion. The United States cannot overlook that they comprise the largest educated Negro population in the world and that it was American citizens which founded Liberia, the first modern Negro state on African soil. Neither the emancipation of the American Negro nor the establishment of Liberia have been particularly successful, nevertheless, it is obvious that the solution of Africa's race problems must be attempted in the same direction.

The American standpoint in relation to the African problem has been impressively stated in a recent study "the Atlantic Charter and Peace Aims" (Phelps Stokes Fund). This report emphasizes America's responsibilities in Africa and urges the extension of the Atlantic Charter—in a somewhat modified form—to Africa.

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Allies Raid Italian Lines To Halt Oil and Coal

By Paul Wohl

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the Italian war effort is being seriously undermined by Allied propaganda designed to show that the cause of the United Nations is that of the Italians, severe tactical pressure is being exerted against the Fascist command.

Recent bombing raids on Italy's railroad connections with the Danube at Banya Luka, on the vital Italian shipping connection at the Corinth Canal and at Italy's coal supplies from Upper Silesia have given Mussolini and his idvisers much anxiety.

Such attacks—made mainly by Yugoslav Chetniks and Russian raiders—on Italy's supply routes in southeastern and eastern Europe have prevented Hitler from freeing transportation facilities needed for carrying away the oil of the Caucasus.

The recent bombing of Banya Luka by Chetnik airplanes was a blow aimed at the key of the transportation system which the Axis is trying to develop in Croatia. It was no isolated action.

The opening up of new east-west arteries between the river system of the Danube and the eastern shore of the Adriatic Sea is important for the Axis as a means of shortening supply lines and relieving the already overstrained German railroads. The principal commodity destined to flow through this artery is oil.

Oil in Tank Cars

Most oil shipments for Italy are still being conveyed in barges up the Danube from Rumania to Vienna and more often to Regensburg over almost 2,800 miles. From river terminals oil is transported in tank cars across the Alps over several hundred miles of railroad to subterranean reservoirs near Genoa and Tieste, Venice and Spezia. From there it is distributed by tankers to various points along the far-flung coasts of the peninsula. These giant bombproof containers deep in the ancient soil of Italy are among Mussolini's most valuable contributions to the war effort of his Teuton master.

Rommel's panzers and motorized columns are propelled with oil ferried from Italy across the Straits of Sicily. Without Italy's well-equipped ports as refuelling and supply stations, Axis raiders would be unable to deny the Mediterranean sea route to any but the most heavily protected convoys.

Italy proper, apart from limited supplies from Albania and Croatia, has neither oil nor coal.

For Hitler and Mussolini extension of transportation lines between the Danube and the Adriatic Sea is indispensable. Hitler's Europe is short of tank cars and tanker barges. If the oil which is still shipped to Italy by way of Vienna and Regensburg could be directed by way of Croatia to Adriatic ports the Axis would save several thousand tank cars and half of the tanker barges presently employed in this traffic. These tank cars and barges will be needed badly if Germany and its war industries in conquered countries are to receive oil from the Caucasus. They may be needed even now for the supply services of the German army.

Danube's Capacity Taxed

The Danube, especially the central and the upper Danube, already carries all the traffic it can serve. In the first nine months of 1940 the monthly average was 3,150,000 tons against only 2,180,000 tons during the first nine months of 1939.

In 1941, according to Hansa, Germany's most authoritative shipping magazine, the monthly traffic reached the 5,000,000-ton mark. Port and shipping facilities are taxed to the very limit. By directing shipments for Italy from Belgrade westward up the Sava River, the Germans would greatly relieve navigation on the central and upper Danube.

The Sava is navigable for large barges up to Sisak which is only 173 miles by rail from Fiume on the Adriatic. Smaller barges with a carrying capacity of less than 600 tons can get to Karlovac about 100 miles from Fiume and even closer to the port of Senj. This is not one fourth of the distance which Axis tank cars have to cover from Regensburg to Genoa, Spezia, or Venice.

The total incoming river traffic of Sisak in 1935 was about 114,000 tons. The total traffic of all Yugoslavian river ports in the same year (not including shipments in transit) was more than 2,400,000 tons, of which several hundred thousand tons were mineral oil.

Thus, port and shipping facilities on the Sava River should be sufficient to cope with a large part of Italy's traffic requirements, provided every rail port receives only as many shipments as it can handle. This would enable the Axis to dispatch freight trains and tank cars simultaneously from various river ports over several rail lines and to distribute them among the six Adriatic ports of Fiume-Susak, Senj, Sibenik, Split, Neum and Dubrovnik which are to be connected with the Danube system.

By decentralizing traffic the Italians hoped to serve three purposes: (1) transshipment to maritime tankers would be relatively safe, since Allied raiders hardly bomb six ports at a time; (2) sea and river port facilities would be taxed more evenly; (3) part of the oil could be directed to ports on the southern end of the Dalmatian coast, less than 600 miles from the great port of Bari in southern Italy with its extensive refineries and reservoirs.

All this is being stopped by General Mikhailovitch's Chetniks.

Mussolini seems to have accumulated a war reserve of at least 3,000,000 tons. Up to the fall of 1941 Axis forces operating from Italy have been supplied from this reserve. Its replenishment is vital. The Duce's futile campaign against Greece was not a mere matter of prestige. Full control of the Adriatic and of the tanker route from the Black Sea past the Greek islands in the Aegean Sea and through the Corinth Canal was undoubtedly its practical objective.

Had Belgrade given in to Hitler's terms, its territory would have been crossed by some of the most heavily guarded Axis supply lines—the same which the Italians are now trying to get under way and which Yugoslavia's Chetniks have so far successfully demolished.

In May a joint Italo-German communiqué announced that two new railroads through Croatia were nearing completion: firstly, a short-cut from the Adriatic port of Split across the mountains to Zagreb; secondly, a road connecting Banya Luka and Tuzla.

The connection between these two cities is to be the central piece of two more railways: one extending from the Adriatic port of Senj (south of Fiume) to Banya Luka by way of Bihac, the other from the Danube above Belgrade to Tuzla and Sarajevo, by way of Vinkovici, using some existing sections.

From the existing railroad between Sarajevo and Dubrovnik—the southernmost rail port on the Dalmatian coast—a spur line will establish a short-cut to the Adriatic port of Neum or Klek.

The Sarajevo-Dubrovnik line is to be converted from narrow to standard gauge. In addition, the railroad from Ljubljana to Belgrade which links Italy by land with Saloniki and Istanbul, is to be double-tracked all the way and the old road from Zagreb to Split by way of Ogulin strengthened and re-aligned.

Even before the air raid of General Mikhailovich's Yugoslavian Chetniks on Banya Luka this ambitious program had made little progress. Yugoslav guerrillas have operated along every one of the projected lines. Banya Luka has been invested and its communications cut. Tuzla was occupied twice by Yugoslav patriots. Only 20 miles from Split, in the little inland rail terminal of Sinj, the Italian garrison was submitted to a regular siege during a week. The Nazis have been unable to pacify the indomitable Chetniks. So serious were their systematic assaults on Axis communications that the old railroad from Zagreb to Split ceased to function during the winter and could not be reopened before May 4.

The Axis—contrary to plan—must continue to use the long and costly routes across the Alps. At present only a very small part of Italy's oil is moved through Adriatic ports. The two existing lines from Sisak to Fiume and from Karlovac to Split are still unable to carry substantial traffic; both, moreover, have been temporarily out of service.

The raid of American long-range bombers on the Corinth Canal on Aug. 15 has denied the Axis the use of another convenient supply line. By blocking this narrow canal between Continental Greece and the Peloponnesus peninsula the Allies have forced the few Axis tankers which are plying the maritime route between the mouth of the Danube and southern Italy to come out into the open waters of the Mediterranean within the reach of British surface raiders and submarines. The route around the Peloponnesus is about 200 miles longer than the one through the Corinth Canal.

Today, this may not seem very important. But should Hitler succeed in consolidating his position in the Caucasus, he will be confronted with a critical problem of transportation. Even if his new 1,000-ton tank trains could operate across the Ukrainian plains they could carry but a tiny fraction of Russian oil.

According to reliable reports the Germans have few trains and they can travel only over certain tracks. It is very doubtful whether the Danube could handle much more traffic without expensive investments for which the Germans today have neither time, labor nor material.

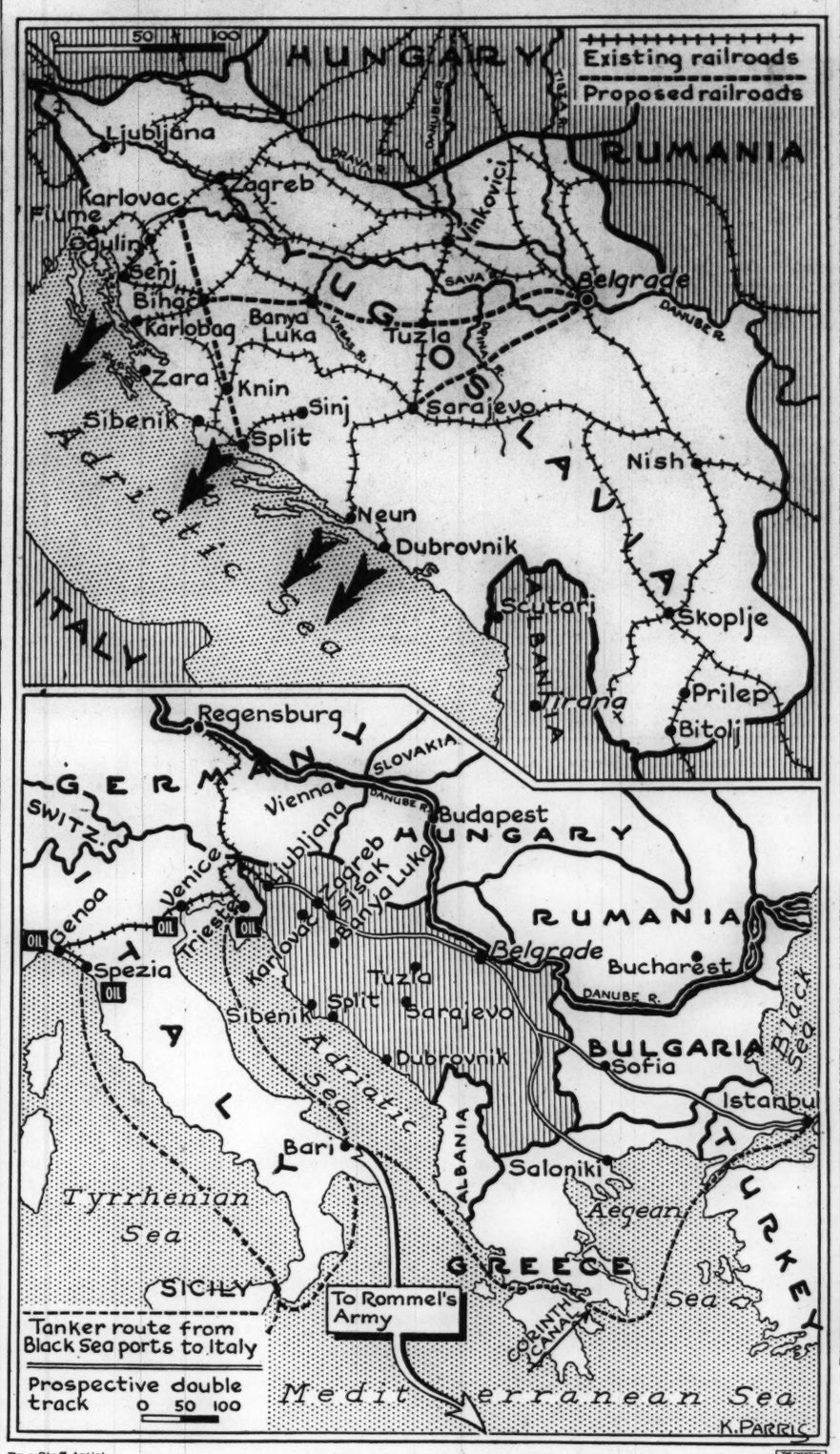
Thus Hitler will have to try to transport as much oil as he can recuperate from the blasted wells in tankers through the Straits and the Aegean Sea to Italy. The dangerous detour around the Peloponnesus will place his tanker tonnage under heavy strain. Hitler has not many tankers to lose. Shipbuilding in Mediterranean yards has been stopped almost completely by the war.

Continued bombing of Upper Silesia by Russian raiders might have an even greater effect upon Italy's supply services than the sallies of the Chetniks and the bombing of the Corinth Canal.

Much of Italy's coal comes from Upper Silesia. The rail lines which connect the industrial district of Upper Silesia, Galicia, and Moravia with Vienna and Trieste are among the most important in Europe.

Germany is sending Italy daily about 50 coal trains of 40 (15 ton) wagons each. Allied air raids on western Germany have enhanced the relative importance of coal production in Germany's Silesian "Ruhr" and diverted a much larger part of regular long distance coal shipments to eastern routes by way of Trieste. Any distrubance of the extremely dense traffic on these lines must disturb the supply services of Hitler's Mediterranean bastion Italy.

New Cause of Concern to Mussolini



By a Staff Artist

Italian Communications Under Allied Attack

Lower map shows the various routes by which oil is shipped to Italy via the Danube and the Corinth Canal, thence to be shipped to Rommel's army in North Africa. Upper map shows in detail the railroads connecting the Danube with Yugoslav ports, intended to ease the Danube traffic. These railroads are being attacked by Allied airmen.

Eden: No Request on Hess by Soviet

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons Oct. 21 that the Soviet Government has made no suggestion to the British Government that Rudolf Hess, German leader now held in Britain, should be brought to trial immediately.

"Hess has been treated as a prisoner of war," Mr. Eden said. "There never has been, nor can there be any question of treating him a san envoy or of giving him any form of diplomatic or privileged status."

Asked if Hess lived "in exactly the same conditions of comfort or discomfort as ordinary prisoners of war," Mr. Eden replied:

"Yes, sir, that is his status."

The Foreign Secretary said that "in our judgment there is no cause to apply to Hess treatment other than that now being elaborated by the United Nations for dealing with war criminals, whoever they may be."

Question Arose Oct. 15

The question of immediate trial for Hess arose Oct. 15 when the Tass Agency in Moscow circulated the reply of Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslaff Molotoff to a 10-month-old communication from a number of European governments in exile.

On Oct. 19 a Pravda editorial demanded an immediate trial for Hess.

The Times of London today described the Russian call for an immediate trial as impossible of fulfillment and the Berlin Radio threatened drastic reprisals if the British accepted them.

The fundamental point in the Russian call for a war guilt hearing for Hess, one-time No. 2 deputy of Adolf Hitler who has been a prisoner in Britain 17 months, was declared by the Times of London to be "the broad issue of confidence between allies."

One War, Not Two

This conservative newspaper said confidence "will be fully established only when the conviction exists on both sides, without any reservation whatever, that the war against Hitler is one war and not two, and that it can be planned as one war only through the unified machinery of grand strategy."

At about the same time, the Berlin Radio said the Nazi government would take extreme measures if the British followed the Russian demand for immediate trial of the Germans whom the British have in their hands.

Hess was not named in the broadcast, but the meaning was clear, for Hess ranks first in this category.

The Times of London said an immediate trial would be contrary to the proclaimed view of the British Government that any proceeding against war criminals should be based on an examination of the evidence, which could hardly become available while hostilities continued, and that it would be the "pretext for a campaign of frightfulness against British prisoners in Axis hands."

"All these reasons make it impossible for the British Government to accede to the proposal," the Times of London said. "Those who put it forward are cognizant of these facts and will certainly not have expected any other answer."

Two Reasons

The newspaper expressed belief two immediate reasons for the Moscow proposal were:

1. As a protest against the announcement by the British and United States Governments on their own responsibility of the decision to provide postwar trials for war criminals.

2. As a fresh symptom of Soviet disappointment and disapproval at the failure of British and Americans to create a military diversion which might relieve the pressure upon Russia.

The Times of London said it would seem the British and American Governments had made a "serious and avoidable mistake, which has been very naturally resented, in acting independently of their Russian allies, even though the Rusisans may have been likely to assent to the course proposed."

Australian Shipping Placed Under New Central Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — A move to eliminate a serious shipping bottleneck due to divided control has been made by Prime Minister John Curtin, who has announced the formation of a Ministry of Shipping.

Shipping problems have been growing more and more acute. A variety of boards and committees and at least four Government departments have had direct or indirect say. The result has been that movement of essential freight has been slowed down just at a time when speeding up is vital to the United Nations cause.

It is no secret that divided control has caused ships to be held at the quayside for hours, sometimes days, longer than necessary, while ships sometimes have sailed with comparatively unimportant cargoes, leaving essential goods in wharf sheds. Need for central control had become obvious.

American and British complaints have been added to local criticism of the delays.

Mr. Curtin, therefore, selected John A. Beasley, Minister of Supply and Development, whose drive and tact have solved many knotty wartime problems.

With the title, Minister of Supply and Shipping, Mr. Beasley now takes full control of all shipping and stevedoring matters.

Just prior to being appointed Minister of Shipping, Mr. Beasley conferred with United States officials here. Together they then saw the Prime Minister, Treasurer, Attorney General and Minister of Commerce. Immediately thereafter Mr. Curtin announced his decision.

Since the appointment was announced, American officials concerned with shipping have expressed hope that there will be appointed an outstanding shipping expert to keep ships moving with the most vital cargoes. They hope for someone similar to United States War Shipping Administrator Admiral Emory S. Land, with full power and not trammelled by ordinary rules of Civil Service. Mr. Curtin has certainly shown a readiness in other directions to give a man in whom he has confidence more or less dictatorial powers if such action is considered advisable.

British Press Seeks Showdown

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The British press determined today to have a showdown in the House of Commons over alleged favoritism in news releases to the British Broadcasting Corporation.

This was the direct aftermath of the censorship muddle yesterday which prevented British afternoon newspapers from printing the speech by South African Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts although it was being broadcast to the United States and South Africa.

The Press Association, whose position as a non-partisan news service is comparable to that of the Associated Press in the United States, took the unprecedented step of putting on its wires a denunciation of "typical lack of co-ordination" between government departments and charged discriminatory treatment of the press.

"A first class row is boiling up," said the Press Association, and Fleet Street sources predicted that questions would be put to Brendan Bracken, who controls both the B. B. C. and press censorship, at an early sitting of Commons.

On the asserted grounds of security, afternoon newspapers were forbidden to say that Mr. Smuts was speaking until he had finished although American listeners had been hearing his voice for an hour.

The press censors were not informed of the broadcast direct from the hall where Mr. Smuts addressed members of Parliament although it had been arranged hours in advance. They even denied that there were broadcasting facilities in the hall when the news agencies protested that Mr. Smuts was being heard on the air. The B. B. C.'s home listeners, however, did not hear the speech direct.

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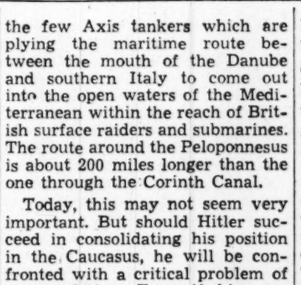

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Darlan Radiocasts at Dakar; Warns 'Dangers Hang Over'

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Oct. 22 (AP)—Admiral Jean Darlan, radiocasting at Dakar, told the inhabitants of France's West African naval base today that "new dangers are hanging over you."

His radiocast, in the name of Marshal Philippe Pétain, was the first indication that Admiral Darlan, Chief of all Vichy's armed forces, had reached Dakar on a hurried trip from France.

He was reported earlier at Algiers en route to the West African port.

Admiral Darlan compared Dakar's situation with that of British-invaded Madagascar and gave the inhabitant's the Marshal's word that any attack on it would meet the same answer as that in September, 1940, when a de Gaullist-British expedition failed to take the port.

The message read by Admiral Darlan also declared on behalf of Marshal Pétain, "with the most legitimate pride," that charges concerning Dakar were false and that "France never, since her defeat has failed in her word."

The news of his trip received widespread attention because of reports of the landing of American forces in Liberia and the Axis interpretation that this was a prelude to an American attempt to occupy the French West African port.

Liberia has a land frontier almost 500 miles long adjoining French West African territory.

Neutral dispatches to Switzerland said the purpose of Admiral Darlan's trip was to inspect French troops newly dispatched to Africa and to look over Dakar's defenses in view of Axis press intimations that a big United Nations offensive is in the making there.]

Admiral Darlan's trip to Dakar started after repeated assertions by the French Government that France was ready to defend the base against any attack.

Earlier white women and children were ordered evacuated from the port.

The Admiralty issued a formal denial yesterday of charges reported here from abroad that German submarines operating in the Atlantic had received assistance from West Africa.

Meanwhile, the Berlin Radio in a Paris dispatch reported that Chief of Government Pierre Laval had summoned departmental prefects of the unoccupied zone to a meeting with Cabinet officials yesterday afternoon at which he "made a comprehensive statement on the general situation and explained recent decisions made by the French Government in political, social, economic and administrative respects."

"He also instructed the prefects," the radiocast said, "as to effective support to be given to the Government's policy in their departments."

Germans Give Polish Church Civilian Title

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Recent news from Poland has disclosed a new angle in the Nazi drive against religion. The German authorities have decreed that henceforth the Roman Catholic Church and all other religious creeds in the incorporated Western provinces will exist only as "civilian" societies. They ordered that a separate society must be set up for Polish as distinct from German Roman Catholics. The move has resulted in vigorous protests by the Polish Ambassador to the Vatican.

Although given prominence last week, the new policy appears to have had its origin more than a year ago when, on Sept. 13, 1941, the Nazis introduced an ordinance to establish, in place of the Roman Catholic Church in Western Poland, so-called religious associations with "juridical personality of private right." These associations were to be organized on the basis of nationality.

The Nazis are believed to be using the incorporated territory of Poland as an "experimental camp" for religious measures, to be applied in other annexed territories. It is in this section of Poland, where the Poles represented some 90 per cent of the population, that anti-Catholic persecution has been particularly severe.

Early in 1940 the Nazis announced a 13-point program for the complete de-Christianizing of this once flourishing Roman Catholic region.

Under this program the Church was to lose its juridical personality, and eccleciastical authority was to be abolished. Church taxes were to be replaced by membership fees and no one under 21 years old permitted to become a member of the Church. Roman Catholic societies and social, cultural and charitable activities by these groups were to be abolished. Banishing religious instruction in the schools and all church collections, the program also called for the segregation of nationalities attending religious services with Germans. No religious orders or congregations were permitted and new regulations were to be introduced hampering religious vocations.

Himmler Decree

ZURICH, Switzerland, Oct. 22 (ONA)—Gestapo Chief Heinrich Himmler has forwarded to the President of the Fulda Conference, the permanent organization of German Roman Catholic Bishops, the text of his decree forbidding the Roman Catholic Church in Germany to perform its normal religious functions for Polish Roman Catholic workers in the Reich, it was reliably learned here.

Himmler's ukase restricts the Church's activities among the Polish workers and stresses that the Poles "have no inherent right" to hold any religious services. The Gestapo Chief's decree follows measures introduced in the Warthegau, the section of Poland officially annexed by the Reich, providing rigorous segregation of German and Polish clergy and laity there.

Anglo-American Labor Luncheon

© Harris & Ewing

Union Leaders of Two Nations Meet

Representatives of organized labor and trade union movements, both in Great Britain and the United States, met for luncheon yesterday at the British Embassy in Washington. Seated, left to right: William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; British Ambassador Viscount Halifax, and Philip Murray, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Standing, left to right: Jack Tanner, President of the Amalgamated Engineering Union; David Robertson, President of the Railroad Brotherhood, and Bryn Roberts, Secretary of the National Union of Public Employees.

China Preparing Attack Chiang Tells Conference

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 22 (AP)—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told the People's Political Council today that the Chinese armies were making all possible preparations for a counteroffensive against Japan.

"The Japanese have reached the peak of their offensive power and now are on the decline," General Chiang said. "Allied victory is a certainty."

He added that, although Japan won victories at the outset of the war in the Pacific, it had suffered a series of setbacks such as those in the battles of the Coral Sea and Midway.

"The Japanese military leaders know that their future is exceedingly dark," he said. "Their only course is to prepare Japan for a war of attrition. With this end in view they are seizing the resources of all occupied territories."

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 22—A portent of postwar industrial development in China can be envisaged in the remarkable growth of the nation's "guerrilla industries"—the Industrial Co-operatives.

Latest figures of the co-operative movement show that at present there are more than 1,590 units with a membership of 22,680. This represents a considerable achievement considering that the movement actually began long after China was thrust into its war with Japan with less than 70 enterprises and no more than 1,100 members.

Two years later the total was almost 1,800 co-operatives with over 20,000 members. In 1941 the rate of increase was smaller because the expansion program had to be adjusted to the available funds, yet at the end of that year there were over 2,000 co-operatives with more than 30,000 members.

Since then consolidation has been the guiding principle of the C. I. C. and of the Government which has brought the movement more and more under its direct control. Weak co-operatives were weeded out or merged. Others reduced their membership and only a small number of co-operatives were established. Profitability became one of the most important considerations and more attention was given to the chances of these small industrial enterprises to survive the strong competition which is bound to be received when the war is over.

Work With Little Capital

The co-operatives are fairly well distributed over the 18 Provinces which belong either entirely or partly to Free China.

The largest single industrial group among the co-operatives is engaged in the manufacture of textiles taking up 36.7 per cent, or, together with tailoring, 46.7 per cent of the total. Chemical industries including soap and candle making, are second with 20.2 per cent of all enterprises, and mines are third with 7.1 per cent. The 100 building and carpenters co-operatives make up 1.7 per cent and the 57 machine shops and metal working plants, 3.6 per cent of the total. Others manufacture foodstuffs, paper, and brushes. The co-operatives work with very little capital.

The average enterprise with its 14 members has a paid up capital of less than 3,000 Chinese dollars or $150. Its outstanding loans amount to no more than 10,000 Chinese dollars, or $500, yet the average monthly production of each co-operative last summer was about 15,000 Chinese dollars, or $750.

Raw Materials Abound

The possibility of further co-operative development even during the war are practically unlimited. Raw materials of one kind or another are available in practically every part of the country. Most of the resources of coal, iron ore, other metals, wood and agricultural products in China which are still unexploited for industrial purposes are individually small and therefore unattractive to capitalists looking for highly profitable projects. The co-operatives are ideally suited to develop them provided they receive the necessary administrative support against old-fashioned owners who are not inclined to see industries intrude into their villages, and especially the production of textile fibers and other agricultural raw material which could easily be increased by co-operative enterprise.

The problem of manufacturing primitive machinery from local supplies has to a large extent been solved by the existing co-operatives. They are making for their own enterprises spinning wheels, spindles, weaving looms, implements and many varieties of other equipment which are proving extremely useful under present conditions.

Special Designs Used

Special designs adapted to the available materials and the relatively low skill of the rural population have been developed with considerable success.

All that is required to expand the production of such machinery is credit, probably to be given by the State because the State alone can overlook the fact that machinery, after having done important service during the war, may have to be scrapped when normal conditions return.

There would be no lack of customers for a thousand-fold larger output of co-operative products, especially since they are manufactured and sold at prices very much below those of the products of ordinary work shops and factories.

But even after the war industrial co-operatives would be able to play a considerable role in China's economic and social development. Hundreds of millions of persons in the rural areas have to have industrial employment if they are to get an opportunity of turning their considerable spare time into additional income, and of raising their standard of living.

Numbers of Small Units

Modern large-scale industries with labor-saving machinery, it is believed, cannot absorb more than a fraction of the unused human energy of the farmers, and the example of Japan has shown that great numbers of small industrial units can hasten a country's industrial growth by providing partly processed goods to modern factories and by training a large body of semi-skilled workers.

The best possible use of China's raw materials in postwar times also requires widespread small-scale industrialization of the type of the industrial co-operatives because of a great part of its total resources are themselves widely scattered in relatively small single units. Many of those resources will depend for their development on near-by small-scale manufacturing enterprises worked in conjunction with them.

It will, of course, be necessary after the war to give the industrial co-operatives in village industries in general the benefit of more modern machinery and even of electric power.

But here again the example of Japan has proved that the use of innumerable small motors and dynamos is the cheapest and by no means an inferior form of industrialization.

Methods of Japanese

Japan has never considered industrialization as a means to improve the living standard of the people. The workers were even more exploited in the small cottage industries than in the modern factories, and the co-operative type of manufacturing industries was never developed in Japan.

The products of hundreds of thousands of small industrial units were unscrupulously used on the one hand to supply the war industries with part and semiprocessed goods and on the other to flood the world markets with cheap manufactures. That is to produce foreign exchange against which armament materials were bought for Japan's Army, Navy, and Air Force.

To the Japanese people, therefore, small-scale industries were a curse. To the Chinese people, however, their developments may become a great blessing, especially if their co-operative character is maintained and further emphasized.

"The C. I. C. so far may only have made a relatively small contribution toward the solution of China's problem of war economy, but the achievements of the movement must be valued as a successful social experiment and as proof that industrial co-operation in China is not only possible but most promising and necessary.

Japan Kept From Russia By Operations in Pacific

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Undersecrtary of the Navy James V. Forrestall said today that if the outcome of the Battle of Solomons were measured by the "courage of those men down there, there can be but one outcome, complete and final victory."

The Undersecrtary said he believed the operations in the Pacific had kept Japan from atatcking Russia this summer, and said he found on a recent visit to the Solomans area that to supply the troops there "is one of the most difficult tasks undertaken by any Navy in the history of the world."

Speaking to about 200 civilian employees in Navy yards and other shore establishments, meeting here in the interest of promoting morale and harmonious working conditions, Mr. Forrestal said United States troops work from improvised bases hwen out of the jungles of the Solomons and frequently lived on captured Japanese supplies.

"It is black, thick, jungle fighting in the blackest kind of night," he said. "Fighting without rest, they have been bombed by day and shelled by night and attacked from the jungle both day and night."

Assistant Navy Secretary Ralph A. Bard welcomed the employees on behalf of Secretary Frank Knox and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the fleet.

"You are here primarily," Mr. Bard said, "because you and the men and women whom you represent—the hundreds of thousands of workers in the shore establishments of the Navy—are important people."

"The boys in the front lines," he said, "are willing to make desperate shoe-string catches in the struggle with the enemy because they believe in you and the rest of industrial America. Unless all here at home do our part the heroism of your sailors and marines and soldiers will be of little avail."

Rear Admiral Ben H. Morrell, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, told the assembly that "differences are resolved easily and quickly when we know each other so we can pull in harness together, and after it is all over let's keep it up and continue to know each other better."

Alien Employment Eased by Biddle

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle advised the Army and Navy today that manufacturers who make honest mistakes in employing ineligible aliens on airplane or confidential war contracts are not liable to prosecution.

Mr. Biddle said this advice was given because extreme caution in the employment of possible aliens had resulted "in the denial of jobs to thousands of native-born citizens because they could not produce birth certificates or other documentary proof of their citizenship."

As long as manufacturers accept evidences of citizenship in good faith, the Attorney General explained, they will not be prosecuted in case some ineligible aliens are found to have been employed. However, persons who misrepresent their citizenships are subject to severe penalties.

Tires Without Tubes Pass Traffic Test

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma announced at a Senate subcommittee hearing yesterday that cars were operating in Washington on pneumatic tires without inner tubes.

Letters from Tulsa, Okla., also reported that 465 tires without inner tubes had been mounted on 150 cars in that city with satisfactory results.

As Senator Thomas described the process, the tire without inner tube is fitted within the rim in air-tight fashion, a stem is inserted through the iron rim and also made air-tight and then the tire is inflated.

Hepburn Resigns Post As Premier of Ontario

TORONTO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario, stormy petrel of Canadian politics and severe critic of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King's Dominion Government, resigned last night with an unexpectedness in keeping with his colorful and frequently spectacular public career.

Without explanation, he surrendered the reins of the Liberal Provincial Government he has headed for more than eight years to Attorney General Gordon Conant and indicated his ultimate intention to quit public life and retire to his 600-acre farm in Elgin County.

Mr. Hepburn said he would retain his Cabinet portfolio as Provincial Treasurer for a short time and also his seat in the Legislature, but would not seek re-election when an election is called.

His decision came as a surprise to both political circles and to the public, though they have become accustomed to the unexpected during his long leadership of the Ontario Liberal Party, dating back to 1930—four years after he entered the Legislature.

A master of showmanship, Mr. Hepburn has not only provided Canadian newspapers with reams of colorful copy but probably has made the headlines in American newspapers more than any other provincial premier.

He caused something of a furore only last February when he asserted in a by-election campaign speech that "because of Pearl Harbor, the main fleet of the United States Navy is in hiding."

He has been a bitter critic of the war effort of the Liberal Dominion Government and Prime Minister King, whom he has attacked as enthusiastically as he once stumped for him. Recently Mr. Hepburn called the Ottawa Government "a narrow-minded and bigoted" group which led the Canadian people "to feel safely sheltered behind the American Eagle and the British Lion."

Mr. Hepburn was assailed bitterly in turn by his opponents, one of whom—E. B. Jolliffe, an Ontario Co-operative Commonwealth Federation Leader—said not long ago:

"He opens his mouth with the best of intentions and the next thing you know he is saying just what the doctor ordered—and the doctor's name is Goebbels."

Mr. Conant, who was sworn in to succeed Mr. Hepburn last night, is a former crown attorney for Ontario County and was first elected to the legislature in 1937. He said the personnel of the new Government would be announced in a few days.

Infantry Troops to Use Gliders; Holidays Not to Interrupt Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Infantry division troops will use gliders for the first time in airborne operations which will close the maneuvers now in progress near Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

For several weeks, Secretary Stimson said troops of the Army Ground Forces have been engaged in the maneuvers in co-operation with the Troop Carrier Command of hte Army Air Forces, which supplies the planes, gliders and crews for air transport of soldiers, and with the ground forces' airborne command, which has supplied instructors.

Secretary Stimson also said the Army could not let Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays interfere with training and induction schedules.

Men will not be ordered to recruiting and induction stations for examination and induction on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26, or on Christmas Eve or Christmas Day.

Except for those three days, however, the holidays will not be permitted to delay training or induction, Secretary Stimson said, and the normal practice of granting holiday furloughs during the period between Thanksgiving and New Year's Day "will necessarily be restrictive."

Secretary Stimson said men already inducted but at home on 14-day furlough to settle personal affairs would be permitted to extend the furlough by one or two days, if that was necessary to permit them to spend Thanksgiving or Christmas with their families.

Mrs. Churchill Praises Y. W. C. A. In Aiding Britain's War Effort

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—In a two-way trans-Atlantic broadcast, Mrs. Winston Churchill, speaking from "somewhere in England," to a Young Women's Christian Association luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Oct. 20, praised highly the varied activities of the Y. W. C. A. in furthering Britain's war effort.

"I wish you could see them," Mrs. Churchill said enthusiastically, describing the work of British women "not only in the cookhouse and the office but at the guns." She declared that almost every girl in Britain was serving in the factories or with the British Auxiliaries.

Mrs. Churchill, who is President of the Y. W. C. A. War Service, stressed the need for clubrooms where girls could relax from the danger and tension of war work, clubs which would "offer a healthy alternative to the crowded bar and the dance hall." She reported that 150 new clubs had been started since the war.

Speaking from America to Britain meanwhile were Lieut. Commander Mildred A. McAfee, Director of the Waves, and Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, member of the Y. W. C. A. National Board which, with the New York Division, sponsored the luncheon given in honor of Commander McAfee and Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, Director of the Waacs.

Commander McAfee, while holding it too early to prophesy how the women in her organization would serve in the Navy, praised their morale and earnest desire to assume full responsibility for any work they were asked to do.

"They exhibit good humor and patience in crowded living quarters," she said. "They follow instructions with an alacrity hardly expected on the part of young women reared when youth was reputed to be undisciplined."

Higgins Talks With President

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Andrew J. Higgins, New Orleans mass production shipbuilder, talked with President Roosevelt today about the possibility of building huge, wooden cargo planes.

He left the White House smiling and said he expected to stand by in Washington to await "eventualities."

Mr. Higgins said he wanted to "build something to protect the ships now afloat and save the manpower now being lost."

This protection might take the form of surface craft or aircraft, but that "is something not in my hands."

"Cargo planes," he remarked, "are not anywhere near comparable in vulnerability to slow ships."

Mr. Higgins said he thought the President agreed with him on the desirability of constructing more protective ships, declaring that "we seem to strike a very happy mutuality of opinion on that."

Resurvey of Men in U. S. Army To Determine Shift to Jobs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The War Department is studying plans to resurvey men in the Army with a view to releasing some who are physically unequal to war's demands to industry and agriculture, Secretary Stimson said today.

Some 4,000 former miners already have been furloughed to speed production of copper and other critical ores.

Mr. Stimson told his press conference the projected resurvey would consider the factors of physical condition and the technical qualifications of the men now in service.

"If it is determined that some over 40, because of these two considerations are more valuable to industry and agriculture, these may be released, as replacements become available from younger men," he said.

The War Secretary told a questioner that he assumed the survey would include men already overseas, although these might not be considered as soon as those stationed at home. He said it was not definite that the age 40 would be the minimum considered.

As long ago as last January, Mr. Stimson said, the Army had begun sifting its personnel, transferring to service units men unable to stand the pace of fighting commands. In this process he said age was a factor but not the sole consideration.

Two proposals to dam the flood of essential workers pouring into the armed forces from farm and factory came today from Senators grappling with the manpower problem.

Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont proposed an immediate baiting of volunteer enlistments as well as of the commissioning of officers from civilian life.

Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California suggested a directive stopping inductions of men "the authorities consider too old to fight."

President Roosevelt arranged meanwhile to confer during the day with the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. labor war board, presumably to discuss the manpower situation as well as other aspects of the war effort.

Magazine Says Nazis in Canada Battled Guards

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Time Magazine reported today that 400 Germans of the Bowmanville, Ont., prison camp barricaded themselves in the main hall of the camp on Oct. 10 in defiance of Canadian orders for reprisal manacling and held out there for two days until they were subdued by student Commandos.

Publication of the story brought a quick flurry in United States and Canadian censorship circles which had maintained a ban on it for nearly two weeks.

The Washington censorship promptly lifted its instructions that nothing be published after Time Magazine appeared, but the Canadian censorship continued the ban although the magazine already had appeared in Canadian cities.

There were indications that officials of both countries were investigating the publication of the story, but neither the magazine nor authorities issued any immediate statement.

Time's story, "Battle of Bowmanville," related that in the melee touched off when the Canadians came to put manacles on the prisoners, one German was bayonetted and another shot, the former seriously wounded. Four hundred others barricaded themselves in the main hall of the camp.

The 400 were subdued after two days of foodless siege by a group of student Commandos from Kingston who battered down the camp door with a telephone pole, chopped a hole in the roof and turned a fire hose on recalcitrants, Time said.

No Marital Haste By Australian Girls

MELBOURNE, Oct. 22 (AP)—Although a considerable number of Australian girls have become engaged to members of the United States armed forces, the majority of these plan to wait until the war ends before marrying, American Red Cross Field Director Wayne Clark said today.

When the United States forces first arrived, Mr. Clark declared, some anxiety was felt here lest marriages between Australian girls and American soldiers become a problem. The boys, however, have not rushed into marriage, he said, and the Australian girls for their part seem inclined to put their war work before everything.

Mr. Clark, just returned from a tour of northern operational areas, said he believed most of the American troops were happy and contented.

Control of Opium Given In Bill Passed by House

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A measure designed to give the Government strict control over the growth of opium poppies and the production of opium products was passed by the House yesterday without opposition.

The bill would make it unlawful to grow the poppies or manufacture the products except by license from the Secretary of the Treasury.

D. S. O. Is Awarded Verdun, Que., Pilot

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Pilot Officer George Beurling, Verdun, Que., Spitfire pilot who has become one of Canada's most decorated pilots, the RAF Middle East headquarters announced today.

Pilot Beurling, now recovering from a slight wound suffered when he bailed out of his damaged Spitfire on Oct. 15 after he had shot down a bomber and two fighters—the latest of his three multiple air victories at Malta—now has received a commission and four decorations.

He holds the Distinguished Flying Cross, Distinguished Flying Medal and Bar, and a rating with the greatest fighter aces of the RAF. His score so far is 29 enemy planes destroyed.

Danaher Backs Chavez On Puerto Rico Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut said yesterday, "I freely support Mr. Chavez's resolution calling for an investigation into conditions in Puerto Rico."

A resolution for such an investigation by a subcommittee of the Senate Insular Affairs Committee was introduced Oct. 20 by Senator Dennis Chavez (D) of New Mexico.

"I feel that we are singularly under a duty to care for our wards in our insular possessions, especially when they are suffering greatly from the dislocation caused by the war," Senator Danaher stated.

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Nelson Seeks WPB Control Of All Goods for Civilians

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Looking to the day when the United States will go on an all-out war economy, WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson today moved to have all civilian goods programmed and scheduled along with Army and Navy production.

Eventually, Mr. Nelson indicated, civilians will be able to buy only goods manufactured with WPB approval.

Lines of goods available will be a great deal more simple than the vast array to which the American public is still treating itself, the WPB chief indicated.

Mr. Nelson described his new order for scheduling of civilian goods as amounting to total disappearance of a civilian economy. "Actually these goods won't be civilian goods. They will be part of our war program," he said.

Purpose of the new move for civilian allocation, Mr. Nelson said, is to release more materials and manpower for war production.

Part of War Effort

"We want to make the military program for 1943 as big as it can possibly be," Mr. Nelson declared. "The size of the civilian program has to be considered as part of this effort."

As a first move in the conversion of civilians to a war economy, Mr. Nelson has asked WPB civilian supply experts to draw up a program of essential civilian needs. Included, he said, would be such estimates as the amount of material needed to keep telephones in working order, mine machinery operating to produce coal, and steel for repairs requisite to essential civilian travel.

Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, has been warning the public that it must expect its standard of living to drop back to the depression level of 1932, but Mr. Nelson declined to fix any goal; Americans' standard of living has already begun to drop as a result of WPB limitation orders curtailing automobile, refrigerator and vacuum cleaner production.

No Civilian Uniforms

Directing his attention to the contemplated curtailment of civilian clothing, Mr. Nelson said he did not expect to put civilians into uniform but warned that they "would not have nearly as broad a selection as they have had."

Declaring that much has been done in the last year to simplify civilian goods, the WPB chief said he believed "the time has arrived when simplification has to be pushed more rapidly."

The American war program of simplification and concentration of industry is being modeled largely after British accomplishments which have been carried so far as to eliminate brand names in some cases and provide for the manufacture of brands by former competitors in others.

Paralleling his move to curtail non-essential civilian consumption, Mr. Nelson has revoked priority assistance to a large part of non-military construction for the Federal Government.

This drastic action was taken to provide necessary materials for the rubber program, the high-octane gasoline program, the aluminum and steel expansion programs, the aviation program and other "like items of critical essentiality," Mr. Nelson explained.

Affected by the order are public works projects being built by the War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Federal Works agency and Tennessee Valley Authority.

Works now deferred because of the war can be resumed with benefit at the end of the war to help take up the shock of reverting to peacetime economy, Mr. Nelson said.

Midwest Has Raw Products From Which to Make Rubber

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—This is a story about grain and rubber and smokeless powder.

There is in this vast interior farm belt a huge surplus of grain. If one needed proof of this beyond that contained in official figures about the size of the crop and of the carryover, he would need only drive out through the wheat and corn country—Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas—and keep his eyes open. He would find every silo, every elevator, every otherwise unused building bulging with yellow grain. He would see it piled in pits dug in the ground or just piled on top of the ground.

On several farms in Kansas, if he got out of his car to look, he would see an unusual sight—a sight that would probably provide the last bit of needed proof that there is a surplus. He would see wheat stored in farmhouses, in one case right in the front parlor.

Farmers don't store wheat in their front parlors unless there's pretty much of a surplus of the stuff.

Out of wheat and other grains can be made alcohol. And out of alcohol can be made butadiene, out of which in turn can be made rubber. And there is a shortage of rubber in the United States.

A surplus of the materials out of which to make rubber, and a shortage of rubber! It's as clear as that to the Midwest farmer.

Of course, those who depend on the petroleum business point out that rubber can be made also from oil, and they insist that, in spite of the gas-rationing plan, there actually is plenty of petroleum, only a lack of the means to transport it to every place where it is needed. But whether it's grain or petroleum, the Middle West has it. This area produces 80 per cent of the nation's grains, 82 per cent of its petroleum. Mr. Jeffers, new rubber czar, says rubber will be made from whatever can be obtained, in whatever way it can be done best and most quickly. But let's not get into the alcohol-versus-petroleum argument here. The point is that there is plenty of grain.

The Baruch Committee recommended specifically that alcohol be used to supply 100,000 tons of butadiene. There is here in the Middle West ample grain from which to make this alcohol. It just needs distilling.

But aside from the big whisky manufacturers at such places as Peoria, Terre Haute, and Louisville, there aren't many distilleries in this region. Either many small distilleries must be built or the grain must be transported to the East, and then transported back to the rubber factories in the form of alcohol.

Which is better, asks the Mississippi Valley Association, to use some steel and other things to build a few distilleries in this region, or use up much of our already overtaxed transportation facilities? The Association, of course, answers its own question by pointing out how much better it would be in the long run to keep the whole process right in the protected Middle West, close to the source of raw materials, and close to all markets, East and West.

But then there's smokeless powder. Smokeless powder also requires alcohol. Most of the large smokeless powder plants are in this area. It would be foolish, it is contended, to transport grain from this region to the East and then use good railroad space to send the alcohol back to the powder plants.

The war program calls for at least 200,000,000 gallons of alcohol. Much of this can be made from Midwest grain, growers here declare. Our war effort will call also for literally millions of tons of smokeless powder—some 2,000,000 pounds a day. Midwest grain can likewise supply much of this need.

"Just build us the distilleries," Midwest agricultural spokesmen say, "and we'll furnish all the alcohol you need."

"It would be inexcusable," says Lachlan McLeay, President of the Mississippi Valley Association, "to attempt to transport the grain of the Middle West to the Eastern States to be made into alcohol and then be shipped back to the rubber and smokeless powder plants of the interior. Uneconomic in peacetime, cross-hauling may be disastrous in winning the battle of production in wartime."

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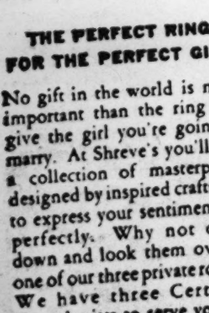

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Chile Banishes 3 Germans By Decree Power

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 22 (AP)—Sharp indications of firm treatment for Axis agents in neutral Chile emerged today as a new cabinet, following two last-minute changes of personnel, took the reins of government under President Juan Antonio Rios, himself an advocate of continental solidarity.

The Interior Minister, Paul Morales of the Radical (Liberal) Party, a carry-over member of the cabinet, used decree power to order banishment of three Germans, accused of espionage after Magistrate Jose Arancibia had freed them of charges of secretly radioing information on ship movements.

Mr. Morales ordered the three to be held on the Island of Quiriquina, facing the military port of Talcahuano, until the end of the war. At the same time, he ordered search of the homes of foreigners suspected of pro-Axis activities.

Magistrate Arancibiahad ruled that the charges against the Germans, Alfred Kleiber, Ludwig Russ, and Wilhelm Dorbach, could not be prosecuted under the law for international security which Mr. Morales had invoked Oct. 7 in the original arrest of the men.

Joaquin Fernandez, Chilean Ambassador to Uruguay, accepted today the post of Foreign Minister after German Riesco, who previously had accepted, declined the office a few hours before he had been expected to be sworn in.

Francisco Solar, Radical, who was sworn in as Minister of Commerce last night, resigned after the central governing board of his party refused him permission to accept the post and Gen. Foilan Arriagada was chosen to replace him.

Mr. Fernandez, the new foreign minister, succeeded Ernesto Barros Jarpa, chief advocate of continuing relations with Germany, Italy and Japan, as a result of a cabinet shake-up which had been widely demanded by pro-democratic groups. The Cabinet had resigned to allow President Rios a free hand in meeting the crisis.

Even as the new Cabinet was being shaped yesterday, a throng estimated by police at 700 persons demonstrated before the United States Embassy and left a letter asking that Ambassador Claude G. Bowers explain Sumner Welles' recent charges that Chile is being used as an Axis base. Several youths were arrested.

President Rios swore in 11 of the 12 members of his new Cabinet last night. He issued a statement saying his purpose was to keep Chile on the side of all nations on the continent and to defend to the utmost "the great principles of territorial integrity and American solidarity."

Those ministers sworn in yesterday included five Radicals, three Socialists, two Independents, and one Democratic Party member. Besides the Radical member, Raul Morales, and the Liberal Riesco, the new ministers are:

Finance—Guillermo Del Pedregal, Independent.

Defense — Alfredo Duhalde, Radical.

Commerce — Francisco Solar, Radical (replaced by Gen. Failon Arriogoda).

Education — Benjamin Claro, Radical.

Agriculture — Fernando Moller, Radical.

Labor—Mariano Bustos, Democratic.

Health — Miguel Etchebarne, Socialist.

Justice—Oscar Garjaro, Independent.

Public works—Manuel Hidalgo, Socialist.

Land—Enrique Arriagada, Socialist.

Mr. Riesco reversed his acceptance after consulting with fellow members of the Liberal Party.

Union Agent Indicted On Kickback Counts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Attorney General Biddle announced that a Federal Grand Jury at Syracuse, N. Y., had indicted Henry Vitalius, assistant business agent of Local No. 3, Sheet Metal Workers Union, on seven counts under the Anti-Kickback law, charging collection of more than $10,000 from workers on the Army regulation station at Voorheesville, N. Y.

The indictment charged, Mr. Biddle said, that Mr. Vitalius "operating under a closed shop contract between the union and the Henry Olsen Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., subcontractors, collected 'permit fees' of $2 per day from more than 50 workers on the project over a period of three months."

This was the second indictment under the Federal Anti-Kickback statute involving union officials on the $7,000,000 project begun in August, 1941.

Four officials of Local No. 106, International Union of Operating Engineers, were indicted at Albany, N. Y., in June, pleaded guilty and were fined $10,000 each last week.

Both unions are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Negro Heads Liberty Ship The Booker T. Washington

WILMINGTON, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP)—Beaming Capt. Hugh Mulzak, of Brooklyn, N. Y., America's only Negro shipmaster, was on the bridge as California Shipbuilding Corporation delivered the 10,500-ton Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington to the Government today.

His first mate is I. A. Smith, also a Negro, of Washington, D. C. The crew is composed of United Nations subjects.

Praise From High Source

United States Army Signal Corps

One Officer to Another

Lieut. Michael Hall, British Army Commando officer, congratulates Lieut. Col. Paul D. Adams, Executive Officer of the 1st Special Service Force, joint United States-Canadian Army Force, upon the successful completion of final jump to qualify for paratrooper's wings.

U. S.-Canadian Special Force Hears How Commandos Raid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 22—At Fort William H. Harrison this week to give the First Special Service Force, joint Canadian-American Army force the benefit of advice from one who has already met the enemy as an officer in a Commando attack, is Lieut. Michael Hall, now a member of the British Staff in Washington.

Lieutenant Hall was with the British force which laid waste Vaagso, Norway, formerly a strong German center for the control of Axis convoys up and down the Norwegian coast. The plan called for wiping out or capturing the German garrison of some 200 to 250 men, destroying canning factories, oil storage tanks, a radio station and other buildings used by the enemy, and capturing a number of "Quislings."

"The show was a most successful one," Lieutenant Hall told the Force. "In trading blows with the enemy we gave much more than we received. In fact, it is probably our lack of inclination to take prisoners in the early stage of our attacks that gives rise to the sort of 'superman' type of yarns about Commandos, how ruthless and how terrible they are."

Lieutenant Hall explained that the term "Commando" properly applied, refers to a unit and not to an individual.

Men Are Rough and Rugged

Thus the Commando force is made up of several troops each divided into sections and subsections. The Commando is somewhat like the First Special Service Force, he said, for it is made up of young, rugged soldiers in the pink of physical condition, mentally alert, each one a picked volunteer highly trained for specific missions. The British have marched as far as 67 miles in 24 hours, just to prove it can be done.

Lieutenant Hall exhibited a condensed version of a film made by a British Army protographer during the raid on Vaagso. It was the same film upon which a motion picture was based for exhibition to the British public. It showed the action from the time the British Navy opened fire on Maloy Island to the final withdrawal.

That means practically the whole operation, including the landing operations, destruction of the enemy forces, firing the town, demolishing the factories, routing out the "Quislings" and finally the return to the ships. In a few words the scene is best described as one of fire and great destruction. A parting touch by the official British photographer showed a large sign in both German and Norwegian which read:

Attention: Taking Photographs is Forbidden." He and his camera had been busy all day.

Had Two Rehearsals

"We did two full-scale rehearsals with the Navy and RAF before we finally sailed," he said. "All the reports gave us a calm voyage across, but personally I can report it was so rough we had to have our bow plates repaired and there was a 35 degree roll at times. However, it calmed down off the Norwegian coast and most of us ate a very good breakfast about 3 o'clock the morning of the attack."

Someone asked the speaker at this point if the weather was cold. "Yes, blooming cold," was the reply. "So cold we used antifreeze on the guns instead of oil."

"Vaagso Island is about 25 miles long and 10 miles wide. Four coast defense guns were guarding the Fiord approach from a point on Maloy Island. They were pretty ancient guns, we found out later, French 75's of pre-world war days. In the town there was a force of about 200 to 250 Germans. They were spread out all up and down the Main Street, taking cover in the houses. It was especially difficult in the town because the Jerries had the rather nasty habit of putting their machine guns on top of tables in darkened rooms where they could command wide street areas and be most difficult to find.

Smashed by Navy Shelling

"Our plans worked well on the whole. The Navy poured some 600 shells on Maloy Island, mashing it up quite a bit. The group to secure the beach jumped into action and in eight minutes captured all the Germans not killed, and blew up the oil tanks. One Sergeant who has since been awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal and the Military Medal, saw a German crawl down hill and into a cave. He followed cautiously and entered, too, capturing a German Officer and 15 men, marching them all out at the point of his Tommy Gun. Apparently German morale was a little bit shattered by the 600 shells the Navy delivered for breakfast.

"I was in one of the groups working around to the rear of the town. We were to rally in a gully near the German garrison and after liquidating the force there, work back through the town to join the other units. We were just opposite the Jerry barracks when a sniped got me in the elbow."

[Lieutenant Hall has an empty left sleeve.]

"Our group was under particularly heavy sniping fire from a cliff overlooking our route of advance, from Germans in the town and from a flak ship in the Fiord. It was very hard to find out where the fire was coming from, so most of our movements were made in bounds. Eventually, the Navy spotted the flak ship and put it out of commission with a few six inch shells. Then I saw one of the Jerry snipers on the cliff picked off. He came tumbling down like they do in the movies.

Tank Was Cast Iron

"It had been rumored that the Germans had brought a large tank into the town to impress the citizens, and so we searched until we found it in a depression. Our demolitions crews then went to work on it, but instead of being made of steel it was mostly cast iron. So when it blew up, it wiped out a few of the demolitions squad too.

"During the withdrawal we counted some 95 prisoners on board, all the 'Quislings' we could find, and about 50 or 60 Norwegians. Obviously we couldn't bring all who wanted to come with us, but we tried to pick out those who would be most valuable.

"On the way home we had an air raid alarm when about 10 Heinkel bombers found us and started dropping eggs. One stick straddled the ship I was on and stunned us a bit, but we finally got back to England safely enough, with about 75 casualties."

Lieutenant Hall also had a number of very practical hints to give to members of the Special Service Force, some of which brought laughter and others of which were taken so seriously one could nearly hear a feather drop. After the war, perhaps that part of the story can be told too.

Army Private Runs For Governor of N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 22 (AP)—The name of Coleman B. Cheney, an army private, will appear on the New York state ballot as the Socialist Party's candidate for Governor, even though the Army doesn't recognize his candidacy.

Maj. Gen. J. A. Ulio, Adjutant General, has notified Private Cheney, Economics Professor at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., before induction into the Army last July, and the New York Socialist Party that Private Cheney is prohibited by Army policy from seeking public office.

Mexicans Pay Homage To Allied Unity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The celebration of Columbus Day does not symbolize the "Hispanidad" preached by the men who now oppress Republican Spain nor does it support the "Hispanic" propaganda of Berlin, but signifies the spirit of liberty which animates the democracies in the present war. This was the sentiment advanced in Mexico's various festivals for "El Dia de la Raza," or "The Day of the Race," as it is known here.

The 450th anniversary of the discovery of America was the occasion for an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies where homage was paid to the unity of the American continent and to the United Nations. An elaborate pageant presenting the history of Mexico from Aztec days until the present was given before a numerous audience in the National Stadium, and the P. R. M. (Mexican Revolutionary Party) held a program of music and addresses in the Fine Arts Palace.

Differences

Speakers in the Chamber of Deputies touched on various themes, including the second front, the remarkable defense of Stalingrad and the difference between the Nazi concept of Columbus Day and that of the democracies.

Developing at some length the last thought, Cesar Garizurieta, representative from the State of Veracruz, declared that those who fight for an "Hispanidad" of the Nazi type and those who are fighting for the ideal of liberty, defend two distinct banners: the first celebrates the Day of Hispanidad, the second Columbus Day.

"If it were not for the war, we would talk of the glorious Spain of Fray Bartolome de las Casas, of Vasco de Quiroga and of the Spaniards who loved the Mexico of the Indians; but we can not talk of this for there now exists an insidious publicity directed from Berlin approving this day as propaganda favorable to Fransisco Franco."

"Depository"

"The democracies wish the union of all peoples of America to preserve their liberty; the Nazis through the medium of "Hispanidad" would entrust to Franco the Latin-American countries as a depository of Hitler's New Christian Order," he continued.

Analyzing the mode in which Berlin hopes to reconquer the empire discovered by Columbus, Deputy Garizurieta declared that "just as there is in Mexico a Mexican Academy of the Spanish Language (Academia Mexicana de la Lengua) corresponding to the real Academia Espanola, there exists in Mexico a Union Nacional Sinarquista, which corresponds to the Nazi "Falanga Espanola," bulwark of "Hispanidad," which will aid in the reconquest.

He names other organizations in Mexico who "when the psychological moment comes will raise a series of 'pustchs,' at the instigation of Berlin, to distract the army of the United States." These are, according to Senor Garizurieta, "Acción Nacional," "Reconstruccion Española," "Punto Azul," "Camisas Doradas," "Escuadra Tradicionnalista" and "Seccion Espanola de Falañga en Mexico."

The Columbus Day celebrations were also utilized to give honor to the composers of Mexico's National Anthem, Francisco Gonzalez Bocanegra and Jaime Nonó whose memoirs were eulogized in special ceremonies on the preceding day.

Liberty Ship King Honors Governor

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 22 (AP)—The South Portland Shipbuilding Corporation launched its third Maritime Commission freighter in a month Oct. 21 when the Liberty Ship William King slid down the ways into Portland harbor.

Named for Maine's first Governor, the 10,500-ton cargo carrier was the eighth turned out for the Commission at the yard, which adjoins the Todd-Bath Shipbuilding Corporation, also building freighters for the Commission.

Mrs. John Cowin of South Portland, wife of a hull superintendent at the yard, sponsored the craft.

U. S. Army Planes Bring in Materials

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 22 (AP)—American Army planes not only are carrying men and cargo to such distant places as Kunming, capital of China's Yunnan province, 21,000 miles by present routes, Lieut. Col. Cliff Henderson said yesterday, but are bringing vital materials back.

"After the war you will learn the fantastic quantities of Mica, Tungsten, tin, silk and even rubber they are bringing back," Colonel Henderson, special assistant to Maj. Gen. Harold George said in an address.

He is here to help recruit 100,000 mechanics and technicians for the Army Air Forces.

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Virginia Electric Employees Quit Strike After Navy Request

By the Associated Press

A strike of some Virginia Electric & Power Company bus and trolley operators at Richmond and Norfolk was terminated quickly yesterday after the Navy and the War Labor Board called upon them to return to work.

The approximately 400 strikers were members of an American Federation of Labor affiliate seeking to obtain recognition from the V. E. P. C. as employee-bargaining agent. Other operators who are members of an independent union did not join the strike.

Other labor news:

Chicago—A 24-hour strike at the Sherwin-Williams Company, paint manufacturer, was settled last night with the help, it was reported, of Navy officials interested because of the nature of the plant's production.

Four hundred workers walked out Oct. 20 in protest over dismissal of Dominic Ave, a United Mine Workers organizer. The settlement included an agreement to have Mr. Ave's grievance taken before the War Labor Board.

St. Louis, Mo.—Edward J. Hill, suspended President of Local 42 of the A. F. of L. Hodcarriers' and Common Laborers' Union, was convicted by a circuit court jury yesterday on a charge of participation in the embezzlement of $153,000 of the Union's funds. His punishment was fixed by the jury at three years in prison.

Mr. Hill was the second former officer of the local to be convicted on the charge. Orville Golden, Secretary-Treasurer, who also was sentenced to three years in prison, now is at liberty on an appeal bond.

Detroit—Two officials of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) Detroit maintenance council Tuesday gave up their posts to accept positions as organizers with the Mechanics Educational Society of America, an independent union, and predicted most of the "more than 22,000 maintenance workers" in the Council would follow them.

Washington—The War Labor Board yesterday refused to grant a union-security demand of the A. F. of L. International Molders and Foundry Workers at the Pettibone-Mulliken Company, Chicago, because of strikes which took place during contract negotiations.

The Board also refused to grant a general wage increase, but ordered adjustments in some classifications which were found to be slightly below rates for comparable work in the Chicago area.

Newburgh, N. Y.—Samuel Nuzzo, former Business Agent of Local 17, International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers Union (A. F. of L.), indicted yesterday on indictments containing 89 counts of grand larceny and forgery, pleaded innocent today.

The local claims 6,000 members, most of them employed on New York City's $300,000,000 water project in the Lower Hudson Valley. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman ordered an investigation of the Union's financial affairs last April when members complained between $400,000 and $600,000 in union funds were missing.

Army and Navy Co-operate Closely in Solomons Fight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported today that in the fight for the Solomons Vice-Admiral Robert L. Ghormley and Gen. Douglas MacArthur were "working in the closest possible cooperation" along the territorial border line where their two commands joined.

The Secretary told his press conference that the responsibilities of command in the Pacific were "well fixed and thoroughly understood."

He outlined the command arrangement in response to a suggestion that confusion existed as to unity of command between Gen. MacArthur and Admiral Ghormley.

"Although the whole Pacific Area has had to be divided into theatres of operation, there should be no occasion for any real confusion," Secretary Stimson replied.

The bulk of the Pacific Area, he said was under Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific Fleet Commander in Chief including Army installations and troops in the Aleutians, Hawaii, Fiji Islands, the Solomons, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and New Zealand. The southern part of this command is under direct orders of Admiral Ghormley.

Excluded from Admiral Nimitz's command, Secretary Stimson noted, were the west coast of the United States and the Alaskan mainland, both under Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt with Maj. Gen. Simon B. Buckner in immediate control in Alaska.

Also separate, is General MacArthur's command of all United Nations Forces in Australia, New Guinea and islands to the north of Australia.

In the Solomons fight, Secretary Stimson said that General MacArthur was giving "extremely valuable support" to the fight of naval, air and ground forces under Admiral Ghormley, with the bombers which have been pounding the Japanese.

Princeton Abolishes Commercial Tutoring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 22—Commercial tutoring at Princeton University has been abolished and a comprehensive program designed to deal with the underlying causes has been substituted in its place, Dr. Harold W. Dodds, President of the University, announced.

Dr. Dodds' action was spurred by a series of editorials in the Daily Princetonian last spring attacking the practice of seeking scholastic aid from outside sources.

Basic premise of the new system as outlined by the faculty committee is individual analysis of each student who is in scholastic difficulties. Appropriate measures will then be taken to correct the cause, but in no case will an undergraduate be permitted to resort to tutoring without the approval of a newly-formed committee on scholastic guidance.

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New Disney Feature on the Screen—Plays and Players—Radio

'Bambi' Makes Its Bow At the Keith Memorial

Walt Disney has always been adept at bringing young creatures to the screen. "Bambi," his newest full- length feature, now at the Keith Memorial, proves no exception to that rule. For he is at his best in the earlier portions of the film, sketching the forest life of the wide-eyed little fawn from whom the picture, like Felix Salten's novel on which it is based, takes its name.

Imagination, humor, and sympathy have been combined in telling the story of how Bambi became acquainted with the world around him, his first tentative steps, his faltering efforts to converse with denizens of the forest, his astonishment at the coming of a shower and the trickling of raindrops through the leaves, his discovery of the meadow with his mother as a guide to warn him against hunters, his first experience with snow and the uncertain footing of ice. About him have been gathered such Disneyesque figures as a querulous old owl, a hearty young rabbit called Thumper, and a good-natured little skunk whom Bambi miscalls Flower in his early efforts with speech and finds that the nickname persists.

* * *

As the story unfolds, drama occupies a more conspicuous place in the pattern. There is a suggestion of the rigors of winter, when food is scarce. Tragedy finds a place when Bambi's mother is killed by hunters, and Bambi's father, the stately Great Prince of the Forest, tells the half-grown fawn that henceforth he must rely on himself. An interlude of Disneyesque romance is followed by a double climax, in one sequence of which the grown Bambi rescues his mate from hunting dogs, and in the other the wild creatures flee before a forest fire. The conclusion, to complete the forest cycle, is again in quiet mood, with Bambi and his mate becoming the parents of twin fawns.

On the technical side there are episodes which show Disney in his happiest vein. The sequence of the forest shower is one. There the combination of music with animated drawing heightens the mood of make believe. Again, in the use of color to increase dramatic tension, the artist has achieved some striking effects. Indeed in the hunting scene, with the dogs in full cry, and in the forest fire it may be wondered whether the excitement and suspense have not been pitched too high for sensitive children.

* * *

Not all the drawing is of equal quality. The Great Prince of the Forest, for instance, though he may be a stately stag, seems curiously stiff and two-dimensional in comparison to the lively small fry of the forest. Bambi's mother, too, seems unnecessarily colorless and placid. The use of human voices for these imaginative birds and beasts still poses a problem. Sometimes in the present film there is a suggestion of self-conscious cuteness that tends to break the illusion.

But these debits total much less than the entries on the credit side of the ledger. Bambi, particularly in his younger phase, is a delightful creature, deserving of a place in the Disney gallery of animated portraits. And so too are his forest companions.

The companion feature is "Meet the Stewarts," a domestic comedy about a young married couple, with William Holden and Frances Dee to head the cast. Also on the program is "Private Smith of the U. S. A.," describing the transformation of a young citizen into a soldier. The film is the first in a new series of shorts bearing the general title of "This Is America."

E. F. M.

Opening Tonight

At the Majestic—"Patience," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, offered by R. H. Burnside's Boston Comic Opera Company as the sixth and final piece in the current series of revivals. Curtain at 8:30.

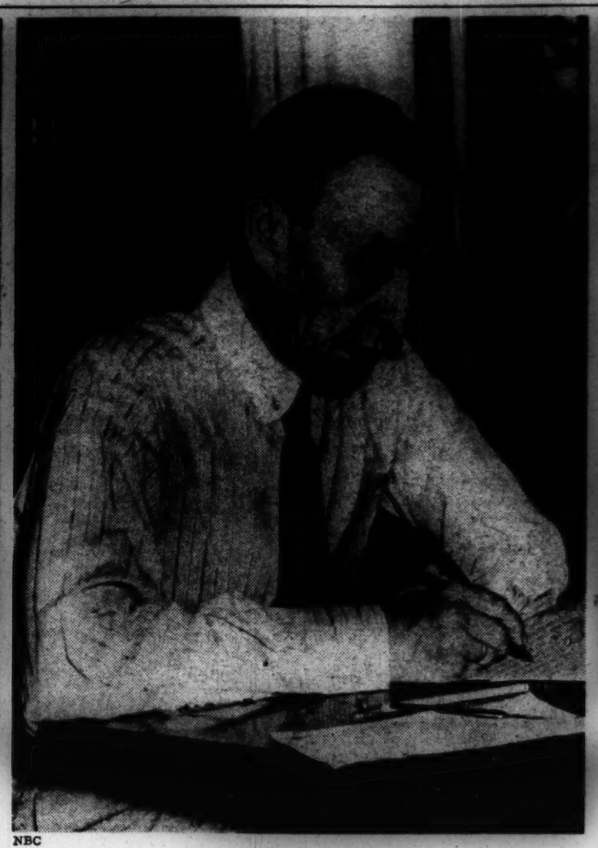
Saroyan Film for Telepix

"The Good Job," a short film written and directed by William Saroyan, will be seen at the Telepix beginning Friday. The picture is the playwright's first directorial assignment. On the same program will be "Divide and Conquer," describing Nazi propaganda technique; "Information Please" with Russel Crouse as guest; Lowell Thomas travelogue, oddities, cartoons, and half an hour of newsreels.

Schonbrunn Studios

Group From 'The Bat'

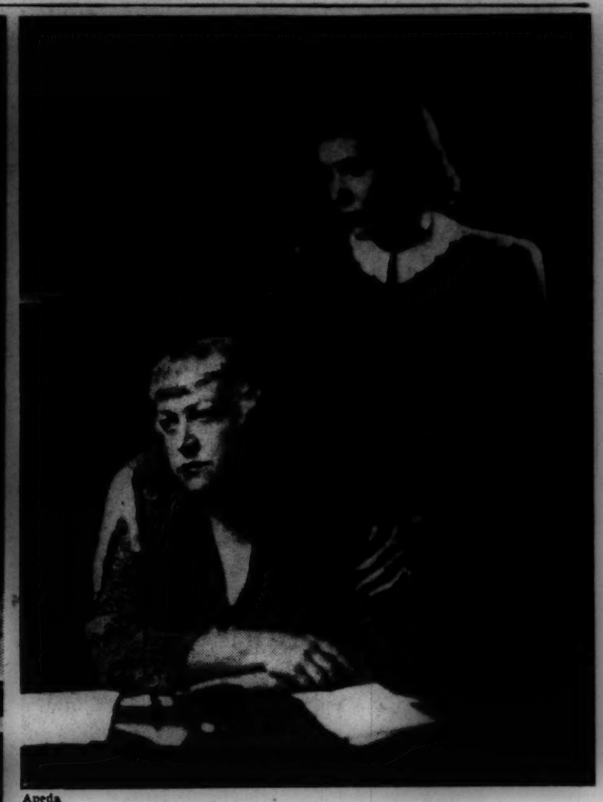
Reading clockwise, John Hamill, tenor; Howard Vanderburg, baritone; Lester Ferguson, tenor, and Margaret Spencer, soprano, of the Philadelphia Opera Company's production of the Johann Strauss operetta, which will be presented at the Opera House Wednesday evening, Nov. 4.



NBC

Sergei Rachmaninoff

Who will give a piano recital Sunday afternoon in Symphony Hall.



Apeda

Lucille Gleason and Augusta Dabney

In "Sweet Charity," new play coming to the Shubert Theater on Monday, Nov. 2.

Art Exhibits in Providence

By Dorothy Adlow

Providence, R. I.

Two artists will show their pictures through Oct. 25 at the Providence Art Club. Gerald Mast is exhibiting water colors, and Frederick Sisson is showing paintings and drawings. Both men teach at the Rhode Island School of Design.

Gerald Mast seems to spend a good deal of time studying the moods of the sandy shores of Cape Cod, and has made a number of aquarelle interpretations of the dunes. All his pictures show an inner force, the effective communication of an artist's exhilarated response to sand, sky, and water. This artist captures the fleeting impression of glittering sunlight, of wind-blown sand, and storm-tossed tidal waters. The washes are applied with a swift and flowing brush. He resembles John Marin in the gusto with which he translates the moments of heightened awareness experienced by artists. In the painting of the dune and marsh grasses he achieves a beautiful and penetrating green tonality, a coloring that is particularly expressive of the sea and the vegetation that grows near by.

* * *

Frederick Sisson is an art critic as well as a teacher of art, an experimenter in pigment as well as a painter and draughtsman. His pictures in this exhibition show interesting scope. He works in various media, and devises methods in the process of painting and drawing by which he can be more articulate.

His drawings are no mere sketches; they are large and intricate and carefully planned compositions. He works in wash, with charcoal, or carbon pencil. His drawings are generally pastoral in subject, and show how thoughtfully and diligently he strives to qualify large masses of terrain as well as small details of foliage. Light particularly is qualified with an understanding of its flickering, fugitive character. Through modulated light, the artist conveys textural differences. Some of the drawings are preparatory sketches for painting. They are executed, however, with utmost intricacy.

* * *

In paint, Mr. Sisson sometimes works in tempera, and sometimes with a combination of resin, oil, and tempera. The latter combination is applied in glazes in a manner of his own device, and the pictures painted with it have exceptional luminosity and pronounced modeling. Mr. Sisson says that he evolved this technique from studying the Flemish primitives, which are notable for just such features of definition. Outstanding are the canvases entitled "Victory Garden" and "Strawberries." Mr. Sisson typifies artists of this generation who are studiously engaged in analyzing and exploiting materials.

Daily Dialer

Alfred Wallenstein's program for tonight's "Sinfonietta" is Schubert's Symphony No. 5 in B flat major, MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

"Should the Poll Tax Be Abolished?" is the subject of "America's Town Meeting of the Air." Senator Claude Pepper will present the affirmative view, and Representative Edward Cox, the negative, Blue-WHDH, 8:30 p. m.

Donald W. Douglas, president of the Douglas Aircraft Corp., in a discussion with Leonard Read, head of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, will give a preview of the role of aviation in post-war America, "Victory and You," MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 10:45 p. m.

On "Today's News in the Making," NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m., Jack Benny will speak in bemalf of the scrap metal drive.

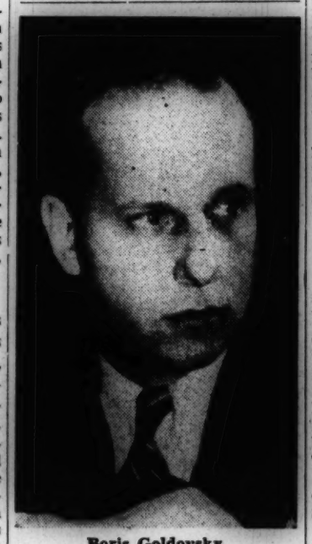
Edmund Gwenn, English actor, Veronica Lake, the Merry Macs, and Private Johnny Burke, comedian, will entertain on "Stage Door Canteen," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 p. m. Mr. Burke is heard in excerpts from Eric Knight's "Sam Small Flies Again," CBS-WEEI, 9:30 9:30 p. m.

Judy Canova and Andrew Tombes are Bing Crosby's guests, NBC-WNAC, 9 p. m., and Rudy Vallee will have Arthur Treacher as his guest, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m.

Friday

Eugene Ormandy, conducting the Philadelphia Orchestra, opens the program with his own arrangement, for modern orchestra, of Handel's Concerto for Orchestra in D major. Other selections are Beethoven's Symphony No. 6 in F major ("Pastoral"), Samuel Barber's Second Essay for Orchestra, and Zoltán Kodály's "Hary Janos" Suite, MBS-WNAC, 2:30 p. m.

King Peter of Yugoslavia and Jan Masaryk, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of the exiled Czech Government in London, speak from London, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.



Boris Goldovsky

To give free lecture recital at the Boston Public Library Saturday afternoon on "Opera in English" with special reference to the impending visit of the Philadelphia Opera Company.

New Musical for Shubert

A new Cole Porter musical comedy, "Something for the Boys," starring Ethel Merman, will open at the Shubert Theater in Boston during the week of Dec. 13, according to the New York Times. Michael Todd is producing the show. Herbert and Dorothy Fields are writing the book. Howard Bay will design the scenery. Rehearsals are to start early in November, and the production is expected to reach New York New Year's week.

'The Little Foxes'

Beaumont and Tennant are presenting Lillian Hellman's play, "The Little Foxes," at the Piccadilly Theater, London, this week with Fay Compton in the role of Regina Giddens, created by Tallulah Bankhead. Emlyn Williams has directed the play. Miss Hellman's "Watch on the Rhine" has been playing at the Aldwych Theatre, London, since April 22.

Michael Myerberg's production of Thornton Wilder's comedy, "The Skin of Our Teeth," starring Tallulah Bankhead, Fredric March, Florence Eldridge, and Florence Reed, will open in New York on Wednesday evening, Nov. 18, instead of Monday of that week, as previously announced. The play will give preview performances on Nov. 16 and 17.

'The Time, Place, and Girl'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Joe Howard, who has been reviving songs and music hall styles of the nineties on the radio and at a night club, extended his activities Wednesday evening by returning to the Broadway stage after 34 years of absence to participate in a revival of "The Time, the Place, and the Girl," at the Mansfield Theater. This a comic opera of 1904, somewhat revised, to which Mr. Howard contributed the music and a helping hand with the book. The management states that in revising the show, the authors "have not attempted to make it into a modern musical comedy. While all the padding and most of the bromides of the gas-lit era have been deleted, the play is, nevertheless, presented as of that period, with costumes and scenery in vogue then."

This may explain but it does not exactly recommend the revival. Since Mr. Howard was on hand to see that modes and manners were preserved, the spectator is left principally with a realization of how far musical comedy has progressed in matters of invention, speed, and variety in the past 40 years. Even the libretti seem a little less absurd today. This show chooses as its locale a sanitarium where dipsomaniacs come to take a "cure."

There is no change of setting throughout the evening, although a change would have been welcome. Every song is given at least one encore, whether deserved or not. Evelyn Case has a generous voice. Duke Norman's supercharged tap dancing suffers from the fact that the script requires him to behave as of unsound mentality. Red Marshall plugs away at his barren lines just as if they weren't devoid of humor. Other principals include Vickie Cummings, the soubrette; Irene Hilda, whom the management describes as "The Shirley Temple of Paris," making her Broadway debut, Lee Sullivan, Rolfe Sedan, and Rae McGregor.

One of the best touches of reminiscence is supplied by the male quartet, which would have done an old-fashioned barber shop proud. Mr. Howard rounds out the evening by singing "I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now," "Goodbye My Lady Love," and other songs.

J. D. B.

'Time, Place, and Girl'

Musical comedy with Joe Howard. Story based on original version by Will M. Hough, Frank R. Adams, and Mr. Howard. Revised by Will Morrissey and John Neff. Lyrics by William B. Friedlander. Music by Mr. Howard. Choreography by Carl Randall. Musical director, Louis Katzman. Setting by Amend. Costumes by Paul Dupont. Production staged by Mr. Friedlander. Presented by George D. Gersene at the Mansfield Theater, beginning on Oct. 21. The cast includes:

Mrs. Talcott	Evelyn Case
Molly Kelly	Vickie Cummings
Joe Howard	Joe Howard
A Guide	James Phillips
Tom Cunningham	Lee Sullivan
Johnny Hicks	"Red" Marshall
Mr. Duvak	Rolfe Sedan
An Attendant	Fred Kuhnly
Lawrence Farnham	Richard Worth
Margaret Howard	Irene Hilda
Willie Talcott	Duke Norman
A Policeman	James Phillips
Ballerina	Rae McGregor

Screen News

Duke Ellington and his band are at Columbia Studios to make a recording of "Take the 'A' Train" for the forthcoming musical, "Reveille With Beverly." Co-featured with Ellington in the film will be Freddie Slack and his orchestra, Count Basie's band, the Mills Brothers, Three Radio Rogues, Frank Sinatra, Bob Crosby and his orchestra, Stuff Smith, and the Wilde Twins. Charles Barton will direct.

* * *

Fox-Movietone News celebrates two anniversaries this week: Its inauguration 15 years ago of Movietone News interviews, and its establishment, 25 years ago, of the newsreel organization in silent film days.

* * *

Joan Crawford and Fred MacMurray will be co-starred in "Above Suspicion," a story of a college professor and his wife who interrupt a European honeymoon to serve their country in counteracting Nazi intrigue. Other pictures on Miss Crawford's M-G-M schedule are "Reunion," now shooting, and "Women In Uniform," a drama of the WAACS. . . .

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

NEWSREEL OLD SOUTH — LATEST NEWS KALTENBORN — LITTLE CAESAR

TREMONT — Nothing But the Truth Under Two Flags — RONALD COLMAN

NORMANDIE — Hi, Neighbor — RONALD REAGAN

BIJOU — Mississippi Gambler in Bandwagon Necessary — RAY MILLAND

SQUARE MYS 1000 — Glostoke & Cosmetics Wild Geese Calling — TWO PROVEN PICTURES

UPHAMS TAL. 6000 — Always in My Heart — FIGHTING FREE FRENCH

OLD SOUTH • WASH. ST. NEWSREEL

EXTRA!! The epic story of America's mighty men of the air! NOW MEN OF THE SKY Produced by WARNER BROS. with the cooperation of the U. S. Army Air Forces

LOEW'S STATE — Mickey ROONEY "YANK at ETON" — "SABOTAGE SQUAD" with Brenda Marshall Kay Harris

EXETER — KEN. 7067 — ABBOTT and COSTELLO "PARDON MY SARONG" — PRESTON FOSTER BRENDA JOYCE — "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." — Sunday, Rudy Vallee — "CROSSROADS"

ESQUIRE — OPPOSITE SYMPHONY HALL — JAMES CAGNEY as Geo. M. Cohan in YANKEE DOODLE DANDY

METROPOLITAN — Frank LYNN & Ronald REAGAN "DESPERATE JOURNEY" Plus "Just Off Broadway"

KEITH MEMORIAL — DOORS OPEN 9 A.M. — WALT DISNEY'S TECHNICOLOR Bambi A GREAT LOVE STORY — Felix Salten's "THIS IS AMERICA" — MEET THE STEWARTS WM. HOLDEN • FRANCES DEE

PARAMOUNT & FENWAY — NOW — Brian DONLEVY • Veronica LAKE • Alan LADD — "THE GLASS KEY" Plus "Pierre of the Plains"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR • Last 4 Times-Mat. Sat. — LIFE WITH FATHER made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE — PERCY WARAM and MARGALO GILLMORE — Evgs: $1.10 to $2.75. Sat. Mats. 55c-$2.20 — NEXT MON. MAIL ORDERS NOW SEATS ON SALE — MAX GORDON presents "JUNIOR MISS" A New Comedy by JEROME CHODOROV and JOSEPH FIELDS Authors of The Hilarious "MY SISTER EILEEN" BASED ON THE "NEW YORKER" STORIES by SALLY BENSON Directed by MOSS HART EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65; SAT. MAT. 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

COLONIAL Last 5 Times • Evgs. 8:30 Mats. Today! Sat. — The THEATRE GUILD presents MR. SYCAMORE A New Comedy by KETTI FRINGS Based on a story by Robert Ayre WITH LILLIAN GISH STUART ERWIN CLAIBORNE FOSTER — NEXT WEEK—MATS. THURS. SAT. SEATS NOW SELLING — PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY & THE THEATRE GUILD present ALFRED LUNT • LYNN FONTANNE in S. N. Behrman's Latest Success "THE PIRATE"

MAJESTIC • LAST 3 DAYS! — Boston Comic Opera Co. in GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS — OPENS TONIGHT "PATIENCE" — TONIGHT 8:30—MAT. SAT. — EVES., 85c, 55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20. SAT. MATS., 55c, $1.10, $1.65 (Tax Incl.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY — Marie Wilson Ellen Drew Robert Benchley in A MAGNIFICENT DOPE — Susan Hayward — Added: Abbott & Costello "PARDON MY SARONG" "Little Tokyo, U. S. A."

BOSTON CONCERTS

IN PERSON — Sigmund Romberg — THE MAN WHO WROTE THE SONGS YOU LOVE — Composer of THE STUDENT PRINCE • THE DESERT SONG NEW MOON • MAYTIME • Etc. — and his 50 CONCERT ARTISTS ORCHESTRA 50 ARTISTS — 1 NITE ONLY—SAT., OCT. 24 — Adm. 55c—Res. $1.10-$1.65-$2.20. Tax Incl. — BOSTON GARDEN

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492 — TOM'W 2:30—SAT. 8:15 — Boston Symphony Orchestra — SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY Conductor — 6 MON.-TUES. CONCERTS — MON., OCT. 26, at 8:15 — TUES., OCT. 27, at 3 — SEASON TICKETS NOW

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — Clifton WEBB — Peggy WOOD — Leonora CORBETT — Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Delightful. The comedy is electric with excitement and amusement."—Barnes, Her. Trib. — BROCK PEMBERTON presents JANIE — Season's Laugh Hit! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. Bry. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, H. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256 — Evgs. Exc. Mon. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. 3 P. M. — 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — With A. M. VAN BUREN & ELAINE IVANS — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 280 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40 — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Eves. 55c to $2.20 | Plus Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CI. 6-5474 — Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Perf. — Mail Orders Filled

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Sonja HENIE • John PAYNE — "ICELAND" — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Shubert—"Priorities of 1942," presented by Clifford C. Fischer. Featuring Lou Holtz and Willie Howard. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. Evening performance 8:30.

Plymouth—"Guest in the House," by Hagar Wilde and Dale Funson. Starring Nancy Kelly. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Life With Father," by Howard Lindsay and Russell Crouse. Featuring Percy Waram and Margalo Gillmore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—"Mr. Sycamore," by Ketti Frings. Presented by the Theater Guild. Featuring Lillian Gish, Stuart Erwin, Claiborne Foster. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic — "Patience," presented by the Boston Comic Opera Company. R. H. Burnside, director. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

Joy Street Playhouse—"Penny Wise," by Jean Ferguson. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company. 8:30.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Mississippi Gambler," Kent Taylor. 12:30 a. m., 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:25, 10:05.

Exeter—"Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello.

Esquire — "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9:05. Short subjects.

Fenway—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 12:30, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:00.

Fine Arts — "Forgotten Village," Burgess Meredith. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:50, 9:55. "Alive in the Deep," 1, 3, 5:05, 7:05, 9:10. "California Junior Symphony," 1:20, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35.

Keith Memorial — "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:55 a. m., 12:51, 3:45, 6:39. "Bambi," in Technicolor, 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore — "Two Faced Woman," Greta Garbo, Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:30, 9:45. "Alma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall. 1:20, 4:40, 8:10.

Metropolitan—"Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan, Marjorie Weaver. 10:20 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan, 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Modern—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy, 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:38.

Normandie—"Girls on Probation," 9:55 a. m., 1, 4:15; 7:15, 10:20. "Hi, Neighbor," 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:50.

Old South Newsreel — "Yellow Caesar," "Kaltenborn," "Tex McCreary," "Salvage," "Song of Victory," cartoons, latest headline news. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Eddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris, 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:10, 9.

Paramount—"The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7, 9:50. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

RKO-Boston—"Here We go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy, Fibber McGee and Molly. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:40, 10:30. Stage Show, 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:38.

South Station Theater — "The Fighting French," "Divide and Conquer," "Information, Please," "Training Polo Ponies in Argentina," "The U. S. Navy," "Excursions in Science," cartoons and latest newsreels.

State—"Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Eddie Bartholomew. 1:04, 4:04, 7:08, 10:10. "Sabotage Squad," Bruce Bennett, Kay Harris, 11:45 a. m., 2:47, 5:49, 8:51.

Strand, Huntington Avenue—"Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby. 1:36, 4:30, 7:25. "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:50, 6:10, 9:20.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Fighting French," "Kate Smith," "Information, Please," "La Cucuracha," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous, 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Johnny Apollo," Dorothy Lamour, Tyrone Power. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:55, 8:45. "Submarine Raider," Marguerite Chapman, John Howard. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:45; 7:30, 10:20.

Tremont—"Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman. 9 a. m., 12:15, 4:05, 8:05. "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope, Paulette Goddard, 10:50 a. m., 2:05, 6:05, 10:05.

Uptown—"Dr. Broadway," J. Carroll Naish. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:15, 5:30, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, Cecilia Parker, 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Moonlight Masquerate," E. Foy Jr., Dennis O'Keefe. "Law of the Timber," Monte Blue, M. Reynolds. 1:45, 5.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. "Broadway," George Raft, Pat OBrien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin. "Fantasia." 2:30, 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Brookline: "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne. "Almost Married," Robert Paige.

Coolidge Corner: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 5:15, 8:30.

Cleveland Circle: "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 5. Final Show 6:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colonna, Ann Miller. 2, 5.

University: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Duke of the Navy," Ralph Byrd. 2, 7.

Strand: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. 3:14, 9:14. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:55, 7:55.

Codman: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:30, 8:30. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 7:45.

Upham's Corner: "Roxy Hart," Ginger Rogers, George Montgomery. 1:45, 4:30, 8. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis, Walter Huston. 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "A Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. 3:34, 9:37. "Mokey," Dan Dailey. 2, 8:03.

Park: "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. "Private Buckaroo," Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran. 2, 7:30

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack, Ann Gwynne. 3:10, 9:15. "Night in New Orleans," Preston Foster. 1:50, 8:10.

Hyde Park: "Gentlemen After Dark," Brian Donlevy. "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 2, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:30, 8:15. "Maisie Gets Her Man," Ann Sothern. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Fools of Desire." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Mystic: "Joan of Ozark," July Canova. Joe E. Brown. 3:15, 8:20. "Give Out, Sisters," the Andrews Sisters. 3:40, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Not a Ladies Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 3:05, 7, 9:55. "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable, Rosalind Russell. 1:10, 5:20.

Maplewood: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. 3:14, 8:58. "Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 1:55, 7:40.

Strand: "Jackass Mail," 3:25, 8:30. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," Joan Davis. 2:15, 7, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller. 2:15, 9:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:30, 7:50.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," George Montgomery, Maureen O'Hara. "I Was Framed." 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda, Joan Bennett. 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:25. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 1:40, 4:25, 7, 9:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "There's One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert, Guy Kibbee. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. "Battle of Midway." 1:45, 8.

Paramount: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Hello Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. "Man from Headquarters," Frank Albertson. 2, 8.

Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway." M. Carey. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 2, 8.

SAUGUS — Drive-In Theater: "Suicide Squadron." Anton Walbrook, Sally Gray. "Yokel Boy," Albert Dekker. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Ships with Wings," J. Clements, Leslie Banks. "Moonlight Masquerade," Jan Frazee, Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "It Happened in Flatbush," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2:09, 7:54. "Are Husbands Necessary," Ray Milland, Betty Fields. 3:43, 9:28.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin, 2, 5.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Kennel Murder Case," William Powell, "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack, Diana Barrymore. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 1:45, 7:45.

WAYLAND — Strand: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 2, 7:30.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "Battle of Midway." 2:15, 7:45. Continuous show Sunday Oct. 25, beginning at 3 p. m.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "About Face," William Tracy. 1:36, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3:36, 8:58. "Tarzan's New York Adventure," Johnny Weissmuller. 2:15, 6:40, 9:41.

For Young People

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Thursday, October 22, 1942

A Thursday Page

We'll Meet in England

By Kitty Barne

Author of "Family Footlights," "Visitors to London," etc.

Chapter Six

Hertha, lighting the primus stove in the cabin, to the accompaniment of the gently hissing, chucking water against the Haakon's sides, wished their mother could have seen them off; wished with all her heart that when they said good by to Norway she had been there to wave and to shout once again her heartening, "We'll meet in England." They would meet, of course—they all knew that—but at the moment England seemed a very long way off.

It was just about twenty-four hours since Rudy had seen Mr. Nosey on the causeway half a mile from Hertha Bay—just a day, though it seemed like a week. Their mother had laughed at Rudy's game and at Hertha's description of Mr. Parker putting his head up out of the pool like a seal asking for fish, but she took a serious view of the whole affair from the first moment.

"Hm. And then, when he got home, he sat down and wrote me this note about the new Youth Movement."

"Went to bed with a hot water bottle, more likely," said Rudy.

"No. Wrote this note first. He'd been thinking it over. I don't like it. He's no fool, is our dear Nosey. You'll have to get off tomorrow."

"Tomorrow! But we can't. There's school. We must go to the break-up—he'll think it very fishy, won't he, if he hears we're not there—and he's sure to hear."

Yes, Mrs. Larsen agreed with Hertha that they must show up at school, collect their books, say their goodbys and all that. Afterwards they must go straight away over the hillside to the Haakon.

"Not come back here at all, you mean?"

"No."

"Never again?"

"Not till the war's over—but p'raps that's not as long as we think. You'll reach the bay about three or so, and you must get Billy off as soon after that as you can. Oh, for a real black night! But you'll have to put up with one of these white ones, I'm afraid. Now to go to bed. I'm off."

"Off where?"

Quick Goodbys

Back to Billy with some more stores, she told them briskly; all she could carry because it was the last chance.

"What, now?"

"Yes, now. Get off to sleep. I've set the alarm clock, but I'll be back to give you breakfast."

She was, and a particularly good breakfast at that. Also they found their satchels filled with the pies and biscuits she had just made.

"Mother, I don't believe you've been to bed at all," said Rudy.

"No, I haven't, and look at me—fresh as paint."

She saw them off to school as if it was the most ordinary thing in the world that they should not be coming back. They wouldn't waste breath saying goodby, she said, because they'd be meeting in England quite soon. She was coming across the first chance she got. Nor would they look round saying goodby to their home because wars stopped as suddenly as they started, and one day they'd all be settled in again. She kissed them as she always did every morning, and off they went.

Now here they were, on the sea, their escape begun, and she was left behind. Very likely at this moment she was sitting on the sofa entertaining Nosey. She had sent a polite answering note fixing a time for him and his old friend from Oslo to see her, and now she might be listening to all the plans for the new Youth Movement, while her heart would be with them in the Haakon as the boat nosed her way between the rocks that guarded Hertha Bay and headed for the open sea.

Billy Objects

Wapping Billy, when they reached him that afternoon, had flown into a rage. Not only was he not ready, all the eyes were not on his sail yet, but he was against starting. He didn't like the look of the weather. It had clouded over, the wind was getting up, there was a dirty look about it.

"Mrs. Larsen, she was back here half the night. Fair mazed me to see her when you'd 'ardly turned yer backs. I ain't had hardly a wink. What's all the scurry? It's blowing up. There's a fresh hand at the bellows, you take it from me. If we was outside —" he jerked his thumb towards the sea—"we'd run into half a gale, shouldn't wonder. What's the sense of it? Best give it forty-eight hours."

But you might as well give it forty-eight years, Hertha told him. Mr. Parker had been only half a mile away the night before; next time he'd bring his friend and they'd find the Haakon for a dead certainty. It was a marvel he hadn't done so already.

"And a nice mess they'd make of you in a concentration camp," finished up Rudy cheerfully.

"Oh, well, if you thinks as how he'd blow the gaff—" Billy grunted and gave way.

Once having given way he became quite another sort of person. The time in port, so to speak, was up; now he was going to sea. He was master. There was no longer anything at all slow about him. He fired off orders as if out of a gun, and saw that they were obeyed, what was more.

"Show a leg, then, you Rudy boy. Look alive and bring down they stores of mine. Get some bits of stones, and what we don't take—tins and that—we weights and duds, see? Don't want your old Pearl Fry to find 'em, do we? And you, Hertha, you put all ship-shape on board, and hurry up about it."

He whisked out most of the things they had packed in a day or two before and showed her how to arrange them in order to save space and keep them away from the salt water they'd likely take in. "Look lively now," he kept saying, and they had to. Never had they worked harder. Rudy's hands were raw by the time his last job was done, but when at last they pushed off, the cave was clear of any trace of Billy, and the bay looked as it had done when first Hertha saw it, as if no human being had ever come near it.

Off at Last!

Now she was getting supper ready in the cabin. Rudy was busy cutting in the name "Haakon," as he had promised himself; Billy, his hand on the tiller, was staring ahead and humming his pet song, "Sally Brown." He'd got into the way of singing to himself, he said, from being alone in his cave and in the dark half the time:

Sally Brown is a nice old lady,
Away, aye, roll and go,
Sally Brown is a nice old lady,
Spend my money on Sally Brown.
Sally, Sally, why don't you marry?
Away, aye, roll and go.

"Billy," called Hertha from the cabin, "she's leaking a bit."

"Bound to," said Billy. "It'll be all right; the seams'll take up. You wait and see. Got supper ready, have yer?"

"You said eight bells and it's not nearly that. D'you want it earlier?"

"Yep. Rudy, you do a bit of bailing with that pannikin. Your carving can wait. Then we'll have our supper and you can turn in. Never seen a boy yawn like what you do."

It was quite true. Rudy was half asleep. It hadn't been much of a night; they seemed hardly to have got their heads down on the pillow before it was time to be up again and off to school. But of course he protested and said he was no more sleepy than anyone else, and he did his bailing with furious energy just to show how awake he was. They ate one of Mrs. Larsen's sea-pies; she had made three—layers of meat, fish and vegetables, with crust between, a whole dinner in one dish—and he stopped yawning.

"Best put the other two pies right away along with the bread," Billy ordered. "And tie the tarpaulin round the tin and make it fast. And after that Rudy turns in."

"But I don't"—began Rudy. His voice was drowned in the roar that came from Billy. Who was in charge of this boat? Who gave orders and who obeyed them? And a lot more about discipline in fine fruity sea-faring language that rolled off this tongue like thunder.

In five minutes Rudy, a rug over him, was asleep.

"And what about me?" asked Hertha. "Shall we take watches, you and I?"

Billy's long-sighted eyes swept the skyline and the sullen grey clouds that lay like a range of mountains right ahead.

"I sailed a boat once, she was a little ketch, like this as two peas, for twenty-two days in the north-east trades to San Salvador. Easy as kiss yer hand. You'd lash the tiller an inch or so to port or starboard and turn in to sleep like as if you were on a White Star with a bell beside you to ring for the steward. When you'd got her balanced right the wind steered for you. But I wouldn't go doing that here, not in these waters with the wind choppin' and changin'. Find yourself ashore, like as not. And all these Nazis about. You best take a sleep now 'longside of your brother and I'll take a snooze a bit later. Looks like I'll want you both extra fresh tomorrow."

"Why? How d'you mean? The weather? We've got a following wind anyway. We're moving along."

Billy grunted discontentedly.

A New Hand on the Tiller

"'Tisn't what I call boy's weather, not by any manner of means. She ain't comfortable. But you get below and sleep sound. I'll see to her."

"You'll wake me up if you want me? Promise, Billy."

Billy gave his usual grunt. He looked not so much like a gnome as an old frog, up there in his yellow oilskins, Hertha thought from where she stood in the cabin, but a good capable frog, understanding water, knowing his way about his pond. She rolled herself in a rug and lay down opposite Rudy.

The noise of the water below the bottom boards seemed a good deal louder, she noticed; but of course they were out to sea now; it was fairly rough and there was more noise all around. The boat was inclined to give sudden jerks and little dives with a slap and thump of water under the keel. If I wasn't used to boats I might stay awake with this, Hertha said to herself—and the next thing she knew was a bump on the head. Billy had woken her up by throwing the pannikin at her.

She sat up, rubbing her eyes.

"Come up here and take a hold of the tiller," called Billy from above. "She's weeping something cruel."

Weeping? He meant leaking. So she was, the poor Haakon. The pannikin he had thrown was floating about the bottom boards in two or three inches of water.

"I done an hour's bailing, too," grumbled Billy. "They seams don't take up as they should. I got to plug 'em with a bit of oakum."

So Hertha slipped into her oilskins and took the tiller. It was morning now, a cheerless sort of morning with tearing clouds overhead and a sea grey as a slug, that stretched away in millions of heaving hills and valleys. An unfriendly sort of morning, Hertha was bound to admit. She held the boat to her course as Billy told her. The following seas didn't run true to the wind, and the Haakon's uneasy dives and swoops and jerks were worse than the night before. She wasn't liking it; still, she climbed the hills and descended into the valleys, with the spray dashing over her, bravely and steadfastly. "You're a plucky little boat, I can feel you are," Hertha told her. "You're a proper Norwegian, worth christening Haakon."

After what seemed a long time Billy's yellow oilskin head looked out of the cabin.

"Can't do it. Seas knocks me plugs out again."

"Then I'll come and bail," said Hertha cheerfully.

"Got to do more'n bail. She's got a proper leak right along a seam. She's making a lot of water. Won't do. Won't do at all."

"But if you can't caulk up that leak we've got to bail, haven't we?" said Hertha. "What else can we do? I'll wake up Rudy and he can help."

"You'll wake up the boy right enough, but it'll not be to bail."

"What then?" Billy seemed to have some plan, the funny mysterious old chap.

"Put him over the side with some soft pitch, that's what we'll do. He can rub it in and the water'll help it stick. Likely it'll hold that way."

Hertha looked at the heaving hills round them. Not a big sea, or anything like it, but it was kicking up nastily in short little angry waves. Rudy swam like an eel, but still. . . .

"We put a life-line on him," went on Billy. "I done it myself before now."

"It's a grand idea of yours, Billy, but I think I'll go over myself. Rudy can give a hand with the tiller while I—"

"You won't. Nor yet I won't, because I've got to run you through the weather what's coming. He'll do it and do it now, 'fore it's any worse."

Orders are orders. Hertha knew better than to argue. Rudy, stupid with sleep, took a little time to collect himself, but once he had grasped the job that lay ahead of him his spirits went up like a rocket. He stood there in his jersey which he wore to prevent the cut of the line, the spray sweeping over him, stinging like a hailstorm.

"Hi! Let me get out of this!" he yelled, dancing with the smart. "Let's get on with it. Where's the stuff?"

"Worse nor the eat, ain't it?" grinned Billy. "You stay there half a tick afore I uses yer as bait. I'm goin' to heave to."

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

Hertha and Rudy Larsen were starting out on the most thrilling adventure of their lives. In an old, patched ketch, with their sailor friend Wapping Billy at the tiller, they were leaving the shores of Norway to sail to England. Billy was an English sailor, who had been hiding from the Nazis in a cave on the coast. Mrs. Larsen had helped to get the expedition started and told them she would meet them in England later. They all had to be very careful to avoid the sharp eyes of Mr. Pieters, the local Nazi spy, whom they called Mr. Nosey Parker. He had already shown entirely too much interest in their walks along the shore, when they carried supplies to Billy.

Through courtesy of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa

"The Harbor," by Jeremi Kubicki, a Polish artist

Books for Your Pleasure

Book Reviews

Saga of the Sea

A good sea yarn is Edith Thacher Hurd's "Wreck of the Wild Wave" (Oxford University Press, London and New York. $2.50). This is a true story, taken directly from the daily log that Captain Josiah N. Knowles of Brewster, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, kept throughout his shipwreck and rescue. Strong fare it is, but older boys will follow with interest and suspense this well-told account of a clipper ship, her young Captain and a crew of thirty men, who sailed from San Francisco in 1858.

The tale of the wreck on an uncharted reef in the South Seas, of a group of seven men, including the Captain and a strange, mysterious man, known as Sir Christopher, who hoping for a chance of being rescued, took the longboat and reached Pitcairn's Island, only to find it deserted—their hardships, their courage and resourcefulness—all make a dramatic narrative. Captain Knowles proved himself to be a leader and a hero. With all the misfortune and tenseness there are moments of fun in the tale, for The Swede and Irish Long Jock save the day with their boisterous ways and humor.

Carol in Stock

We first met Carol Page and read of her apprenticeship in the theatrical field in Helen Dore Boylston's book of last year, "Carol Goes Backstage." We felt certain we would hear more of her. Now, sure enough, with her New York experience behind her, Carol appears in her first professional assignment as ingénue in summer stock at the Richards Village Theater, Winasset, Maine. The ups and downs of learning parts, rehearsing, performing, getting on with the company and a romance in the offing—all happen in a sequel—the new book, "Carol Plays Summer Stock," written by the author of the popular "Sue Barton" books, and illustrated by Major Felten (An Atlantic Monthly Press Book, published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston. $2).

Historic Rivals

"The Little Giant: The Story of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln," by Jeanette Covert Nolan, with illustrations by Monte Crews (Julian Messner, New York. $2.), tells in a vital, readable way the story of the well-known rivalry of Douglas and Lincoln. Young people will enjoy reading this well-documented biography of the gallant Little Giant who, after bitterness and political strife, was big enough to say to Lincoln at his Inaugural: "Mr. President, I congratulate you. I am with you now, and to the end."

Whittle for Fun

Joseph Leeming presents another "fun with crafts" book. This time it is "Fun With Wood," with drawings, diagrams and patterns by Charles E. Pont (Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York & Philadelphia. $2.25). Part one is on whittling, with instructions as to the right knives, wood and grain for whittling, and there follow sections which tell of things that can be made—toys and games, useful gifts, animal and human figures, puzzles, and other interesting things.

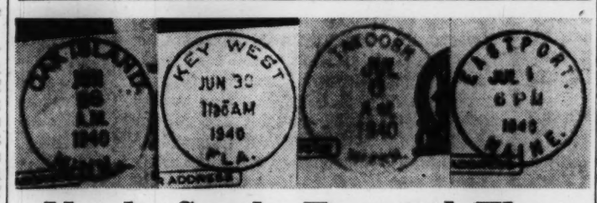
Mr. Leeming tells you in his foreword that you can start whittling with a pocket knife and a few spare bits of wood and, with this simple equipment, you can make an endless number of amusing things. As your skill increases you can display your skill not only as a whittler, but as an artist. You will find inspiration as well as complete directions in this valuable addition to books on hand crafts.

Boy Dolls in Uniform

"American Dolls in Uniform," written and illustrated by Nina R. Jordan (Harcourt Brace and Company, New York. $2.), will delight those looking for expert instructions for doll-making. Perhaps you know Mrs. Jordan's other fine books on how to make dolls and dress them. Welcome, indeed, is this new one, for it deals wholly with boy dolls and each doll is an industrious one; all are dressed in the costumes of fifteen types of American workers, and each one plays an important part in his country's service.

But this is only half the story, because to make a doll, or a whole crew of his kind, need not cost you a single cent. The materials may be found in your own home and cellar—odds and ends of wire and a box of old stockings or other worn-out things. In this book are complete directions and it's not necessary to have had experience in sewing! With the holidays ahead, and weather for indoor fun in the offing, here's a book full of suggestions.

Florence Bethune Sloane



North, South, East and West

Postmark Scrapbook

The news nowadays keeps us brushing up on our geography, so a geographical feature is timely for our Postmark Scrapbook.

How many of the boys and girls who read the page For Young People have wondered about the post offices at the four corners—the most distant points—within the boundaries of our vast United States? A hunt by the writers of the Postmark Scrapbook has revealed that the postoffice that is farthest north is Oak Island, far up in Rainy River country of northern Minnesota. There you will find beautiful lakes, and many deer, moose, wild ducks, geese, and multitudes of fish.

Down at the southernmost tip of Florida, the land of waving palms, is the postoffice that is farthest south—Key West. Then to find the point farthest west to which Uncle Sam's mail routes travel, we must journey to Tatoosh, Washington, where breakers from the broad Pacific crash on tree dotted shores. It is from this area that most of the Douglas Fir trees are cut for the lumber that is famous for its quality. Not far from Tatoosh, too, are the boundaries of the new Olympic National Park, one of the most beautiful in this country.

For the easternmost postoffice, we must travel all the way to the New England states and along the rocky coast of Maine, out to Eastport.

Be sure to get this set for your scrapbook, for it makes a really good acquisition.

R. E. O. and J. R. C.

Wide World; Boeing; Douglas

Wings Above the World

Know Your Fighting Aircraft—1

By Freeman Cleaves

American fighting planes and bombers have begun to fill the sky over the great battlefields of Europe, Asia and Africa. Warplanes made in the United States of America are helping to win this war of all nations on many distant fronts. Our English, Russian, Fighting French, and Chinese allies, as well as our own American fliers, have been using them for months against the enemy, yet most of us here at home have little knowledge of these powerful aerial weapons which, if seen at all, can be viewed only at a distance usually.

To enable readers of the page For Young People to gain some knowledge of the world's fighting planes, and of how to build scale or non-flying models of these planes, The Christian Science Monitor presented a series of articles last summer which outlined building methods and told how to construct six famous combat ships. And now, during the coming fall and winter months, we shall present a series of articles describing nine bombing planes, a U. S. Navy observation scout airplane, and a U. S. commercial transport airplane.

Here is a list of the scale model planes which we shall help you to build:

Five U. S. Warplanes

Douglas SBD-3. U. S. Navy scout bomber, the "Dauntless."

Douglas TBD-1. U. S. Navy torpedo bomber, the "Devastator."

Douglas A-20A. U. S. Army attack bomber, the RAF's "Boston."

Northrop A-17A. U. S. Army attack bomber.

Vought Sikorsky OS2U-1. U. S. Navy observation scout, the "Kingfisher."

Three Foreign Airplanes

Heinkel HE. 111. German bomber.

Mitsubishi-96. Japanese Navy bomber.

Vickers Wellington. British bomber.

Three Giant U. S. Airplanes

Boeing B-17. U. S. Army bomber, the "Flying Fortress."

Consolidated PBY-5. U. S. Navy patrol bomber, the "Catalina."

Douglas DC-3. U. S. 21-passenger commercial transport.

Tools and Materials

Perhaps the easiest and best way to secure the proper type of wood with which to make these scale model airplanes is to purchase the inexpensive scale model kits, available at any model supply store. Plans for the scale models which we shall present were prepared by the U. S. Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. They are known as the "Identification Series" and should be asked for by that name. The wood may be white pine, ash, poplar or basswood; make sure it is well seasoned, straightened, and free from sap streaks, pitch and knots. Pieces of good hard wood such as maple or birch are used for some of the more fragile parts.

Necessary tools include sharp scissors, a sharp-pointed pencil, jig-saw, band-saw or coping saw, fixed-blade knife, spoke shave or draw knife, wood rasp and file, single-edged razor blade. Keep all tools sharp for speed and quality of workmanship.

Obtain also some pins or wire brads, a strong quick-drying glue, a tube of rubber cement, and some sheets of fine and coarse sandpaper. Pieces of cardboard, some "dead" annealed iron wire, lead solder, or aluminum wire are useful in making templates or patterns of the exact shapes required.

The builder will need some banana oil or clear lacquer for the finishing process, and some model airplane dope or a black lacquer with which to paint the model. A ruler and compass will also prove useful.

Building Methods

Articles 2 to 5 on scale model building which appeared on the page For Young People last June and July gave detailed directions for cutting and shaping the various part of scale models, and assembling the parts. Before starting to build any of these more advanced scale models, it will be helpful for inexperienced model builders to refer to the illustrated articles in the earlier series on "Preparing the Fuselage," "Preparing the Wings," "Engine Nacelles and Tail Surfaces," and "How to Assemble Scale Models." They were published on June 25, July 2, 9, 16. In case you have not had access to these earlier articles, let us review them here, briefly:

Patterns known as templates are used in cutting out and shaping the various parts of a scale model. Back the templates with cardboard, then pin them to the wood block. Use jig, band or coping saw to cut the wood to the desired shape, then whittle the parts down by means of a fixed knife and spoke shave. Use a rasp or wood file and rough sandpaper to remove bumps.

The various parts of the plane—wing, fuselage, engine nacelles and tail surfaces—are then sandpapered smooth with fine sandpaper and assembled, i. e., fitted together. Apply coat or two of primer, such as banana oil or clear lacquer; then two or three coats of paint such as black lacquer (model aircraft dope is also suitable). Allow each coat to dry properly, then sandpaper it lightly with fine sandpaper before the next coat is applied. Any rubbing compound, pumice stone or linseed oil is good for rubbing down the surface. If equipment is available, spray painting may produce a better job than brush painting.

All these processes, some of which are difficult and complex, were described in detail in the earlier articles. In order to avoid waste of time and materials, those who have not yet built scale models should obtain and study the articles, or else learn to build under the direction of an experienced draftsman or model airplane club leader.

The Identification Series of scale models is a top-flight building project. If undertaken with a will, it should keep a builder busy outside of school hours most of the fall and winter.

Next week we will present templates and drawings for the first of the American bomber scale models, the Douglas Navy Scout bomber known as the "Dauntless," one of the toughest in the service.

(This is the first in a series of 12 articles on building scale models of fighting aircraft that are appearing on the page For Young People every Thursday.)

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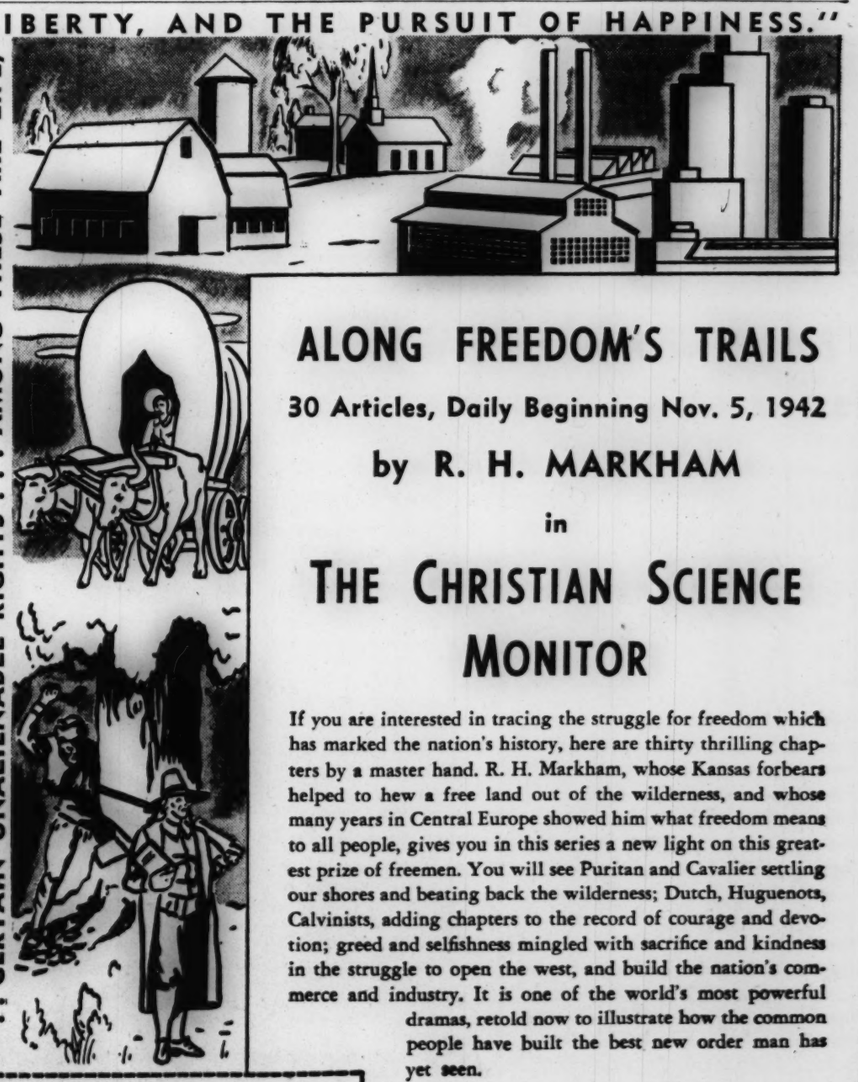

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in

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AFT-1

The Home Forum

What Shall I Do?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

WHAT SHALL I DO? The question ever recurs. Daily and hourly it presents itself in the home, the schoolroom, the office, the farm, the factory, the battlefield, wherever human activity is known. To the question, "What shall I do?" Christianity answers, Pray! Whether the query involves the welfare of an individual, a nation, or the world, whether it concerns a simple matter of everyday routine or one of vital importance, whether it relates to a course of action, supply, health, or some other phase of human experience, the answer remains the same; for, as we read in the epistle of James (5:16), **"The effectual fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much."**

* * *

Perhaps some may say, But my prayers are not answered. Many good people, like Job of old, have experienced one disaster after another, even while their hearts cried out to God for relief. Some, like Job, before he was enlightened as to the true nature of God, may have believed it to be a part of the divine plan that men should receive both good and evil at the hand of their creator. In the darkness of traditional theology, these have perhaps in helplessness exclaimed with Job (10:15), **"I am full of confusion; therefore see thou mine affliction."**

Job, however, despite a multiplicity of trials—loss of family, fortune, position, health—never ceased to trust in God, never gave up his search for Truth. And when at last he glimpsed something of the true nature of God, the incorporeal Supreme Being, the one infinite, omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient Mind, he saw the illusion of error. In the spiritual animus of this new light, Job regained his vigor, re-established his usefulness, and enjoyed thereafter a far more fruitful and abundant existence than he had known before. What a cogent portrayal of the power that comes with the true concept of God!

The prayer that "availeth much" is the prayer that is based on a correct concept of God. A correct concept of God necessarily includes a correct concept of man, for, as the Scriptures indicate, man, as created by God, is God's own image. When Job recognized the majesty, excellence, and glory of divine Mind, the creator of the universe and man, he accepted logically the spiritual and glorious nature of God's creation, and so brought into his human experience the fruits of his improved concept.

* * *

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, begins her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," with a chapter on the subject of prayer. In this divinely inspired treatise she writes (p. 2), **"Prayer cannot change the Science of being, but it tends to bring us into harmony with it."** It is obvious that the works of an infinitely wise and loving creator need no alteration or improvement. The need, then, is not for a change in the divine plan but for a change in human thought, that it may be in accord with the ever-harmonious divine Mind. This change can come about only as one learns to love God, to trust Him and obey Him, to understand Him as Spirit, the source of all good, as Love, never less than loving.

Jesus cautioned his followers against "vain repetitions," such as characterized the prayers of the heathen. Indeed, the mere repetition of words is not adequate to the correction of human thought. The prayer that brings us into harmony with the Science of being is a sincere desire and consistent effort to be Christlike, to reflect in daily living the divine Principle, God. The one prayer which Christ Jesus taught his disciples, though simple enough to reach the thought of a little child, is applicable to every human need. For comprehensiveness it has been said to have no parallel in the literature of the world. Its opening words (Matthew 6:9), **"Our Father which art in heaven,"** are a forthright avowal of man's relationship to God and of the all-harmonious nature of true being. In the light of its spiritual sense, as given by Mrs. Eddy at the close of the chapter entitled "Prayer," in Science and Health, many are finding the Lord's Prayer of immeasurable value in their effort to know God, to do His will, and to express the harmony of His government.

* * *

He who prays understandingly, however remote from human aid, is never helpless. When Peter, through prayer, was awakened in the prison with a new illumination of God's goodness and love, his chains fell off and the iron gate leading into the city opened before him. He went forth free.

Jesus prayed without ceasing. Hence the history of his public ministry is a record of continuous conquest over evil. His **"humble prayers,"** Mrs. Eddy declares, **"were deep and conscientious protests of Truth,—of man's likeness to God and of man's unity with Truth and Love"** (Science and Health, p. 12). Such were the prayers that restored health to those who sought his aid, that quieted the raging waters and brought Lazarus from the tomb. And undoubtedly it was to this state of thought that the Master referred when he said (John 8:32), **"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR —© William Reid, Edinburgh

BORTHWICK CASTLE, IN THE MOORFOOT DISTRICT OF MIDLOTHIAN, SCOTLAND

BORTHWICK CASTLE, lying six miles southeast of Dalkeith in the county of Midlothian, is one of the noblest peel-towers in Scotland and is of astonishing strength.

Built in 1430 by Lord Borthwick, it consists of twin towers with walls fourteen feet thick at the base and six feet thick at the top. According to the prevailing custom of the period, the height of the tower was its greatest dimension. It was important in those turbulent times to secure as wide a view as possible; and a high tower enabled danger signals—sent out to warn the countryside of impending trouble—to be seen far and wide.

Borthwick Castle has known many stirring days. Here Mary Queen of Scots and the handsome *galliard* Bothwell came in 1567, about a month after their marriage had scandalized the country. Bothwell, advised of the approach of hostile Scottish lords, fled to Dunbar, where he was shortly followed by Mary in the disguise of a page.

In the following century, the castle was besieged by the forces of Cromwell and surrendered. A breach made by the Protector's artillery can be seen to this day.

Borthwick Castle is still habitable, but the vast fireplace in the banqueting-hall would tax beyond capacity the resources of any household in these days of strict fuel economy.

The Ducks

The ducks come out of the marigolds
Quacking cheerfully,
And waggle along
The privet-bordered walk.

They have no time to look at cowslips
Along the way; not a moment
Even for the foxgloves.

And when they've waddled past
The whitewashed fence
And crossed the field,
They glide out on the pond
With unexpected grace.

PHILIP ROSSETER

In the Great House Of Wu

FOUR AMAHS BOWED many times and greeted me with friendly chatter. They were unpacking my suitcase and were greatly amused at the strange garments worn by the foreign woman. Madame Wu arranged for these four to look after me while I was her guest. One good amah was a joy. But four! I was simply overwhelmed; but in spite of my protests the four amahs remained.

The room itself was pleasing and gave an impression of shining cleanliness. Long doors, set with squares of glass on which flowers and birds were painted, opened into the quiet courtyard; the windows, which were of iridescent shell, were heavily barred. The massive beams of the ceiling . . . were painted in conventional designs of undulating dragons lifting their heads from the waves of the sea. The red, gold, marine-blue effect was startling.

A small blackwood table with a straight-backed chair on either side was placed in exactly the correct position against one of the walls. The bed with its silken curtains and embroidered satin cover, occupied the opposite wall. The dressing-table—a highly polished, beautifully carved piece of blackwood—was the only other article of furniture.

My chambers and courtyard, I was to know and love; but I was never able to find my way about the great house of Wu. The maze of rooms, courtyards, ancient walls, winding corridors, unexpected doorways, gardens, sections given over to various members of the family, unexplored passageways left me confounded. The house extended from one block to the next; I never knew whether I was coming or going, yet the plan was perfect to one familiar with Chinese architecture.—From "News is my Job," by EDNA LEE BOOKER. (New York: Macmillan.)

Was soll ich tun?

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WAS SOLL ich tun? Diese Frage hört man immer wieder. Täglich und stündlich begegnet man ihr im Heim, im Schulzimmer, im Büro, auf der Farm, in der Fabrik, auf dem Schlachtfeld, überall, wo es menschliche Tätigkeit gibt. Auf die Frage: „Was soll ich tun?" antwortet das Christentum: Bete! Ob nun die Frage das Wohl des einzelnen, des Staates oder der Welt angeht, ob sie eine einfache Sache des Alltags oder eine Sache von größter Wichtigkeit betrifft, ob sie auf eine Handlungsweise, auf Versorgung, Gesundheit oder irgend eine andere Phase der menschlichen Erfahrung Bezug hat, die Antwort bleibt dieselbe. Lesen wir doch im Briefe des Jakobus: „Des Gerechten Gebet vermag viel, wenn es ernstlich ist" (Jak. 5, 16).

Vielleicht mag jemand sagen: Aber meine Gebete werden ja nicht erhört. Viele gute Leute, wie Hiob vor alters, haben ein Unheil nach dem andern erfahren, obgleich ihr Herz Gott um Hilfe anrief. Einige mögen wie Hiob, ehe er das wahre Wesen Gottes erkennen gelernt hatte, geglaubt haben, daß es mit dem göttlichen Plan übereinstimme, daß die Menschen von ihrem Schöpfer sowohl Böses als auch Gutes erhalten. In der Finsternis der herkömmlichen Gotteslehre haben diese Menschen in ihrer Hilflosigkeit wohl wie Hiob ausgerufen: „Ich bin voll Schmach; daher sieh mein Elend" (Hiob 10, 15).

Trotz der vielen Prüfungen—Verlust der Familie, des Vermögens, der Stellung, der Gesundheit—verlor Hiob jedoch nie sein Gottvertrauen, gab er nie das Suchen nach der Wahrheit auf. Und als er schließlich etwas von der wahren Art Gottes, des unkörperlichen Höchsten Wesens, des einen unendlichen, allgegenwärtigen, allmächtigen und allwissenden Gemüts wahrnahm, sah er auch die Illusion des Irrtums. Durch den geistigen Ansporn dieses neuen Lichts gewann Hiob seine Kraft wieder, stellte er seine Nützlichkeit wieder her und erfreute sich nachher eines viel fruchtbareren und reicheren Daseins als je zuvor. Welch zwingende Darstellung der Kraft, die mit dem wahren Begriff von Gott kommt!

Das Gebet, das „viel vermag", ist das Gebet, das auf den richtigen Begriff von Gott gegründet ist. Ein richtiger Begriff von Gott schließt unbedingt einen richtigen Begriff vom Menschen in sich; denn der von Gott geschaffene Mensch ist Gottes Bild, wie die Bibel erklärt. Als Hiob die Majestät, die Vortrefflichkeit und die Herrlichkeit des göttlichen Gemüts, des Schöpfers des Weltalls und des Menschen erkannte, nahm er logischerweise das geistige und erhabene Wesen der göttlichen Schöpfung an und brachte so die Früchte seiner veredelten Auffassung in seine menschliche Erfahrung.

Die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, Mary Baker Eddy, beginnt ihr Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" mit einem Kapitel über das Gebet. In dieser göttlich eingegebenen Abhandlung schreibt sie (S. 2): „Gebet kann die Wissenschaft des Seins nicht ändern; aber es dient dazu, uns mit ihr in Einklang zu bringen." Es liegt auf der Hand, daß das Werk eines unendlich weisen und liebevollen Schöpfers keiner Änderung oder Verbesserung bedarf. Was dann not tut, ist nicht eine Änderung im göttlichen Plan, sondern eine Änderung im menschlichen Denken, damit es mit dem stets harmonischen göttlichen Gemüt übereinstimme. Diese Änderung kann nur dann erfolgen, wenn man Gott lieben, Ihm vertrauen und gehorchen und Ihn erkennen lernt als den Geist, als die Quelle alles Guten.

Jesus warnte seine Nachfolger vor „vielem Plappern" (Matth. 6, 7), das die Gebete der Heiden kennzeichnete. Ja, das bloße Wiederholen von Wörten reicht nicht aus, die Berichtigung des menschlichen Denkens zu bewirken. Das Gebet, das uns mit der Wissenschaft des Seins in Einklang bringt, ist der aufrichtige Wunsch und das unbeirrte Bemühen, christusähnlich zu sein, das göttliche Prinzip, Gott, im täglichen Leben widerzuspiegeln. Das eine Gebet, das Christus Jesus seine Jünger lehrte, ein Gebet, das so einfach ist, daß kleine Kinder es verstehen können, kann auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis angewandt werden. So allumfassend ist es, daß es in der Weltliteratur nichts Ebenbürtiges geben soll. Seine ersten Wörter: „Unser Vater, der du bist im Himmel" (Matth. 6, 9) sind eine ausdrückliche Bestätigung unserer Verwandtschaft mit Gott und des allharmonischen Wesens des wahren Seins. Im Lichte seines geistigen Sinnes, den uns Mrs. Eddy am Ende des Kapitels „Gebet" in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit gibt, finden viele, daß das Gebet des Herrn von unermeßlichem Wert ist bei ihrem Bemühen, Gott zu erkennen, Seinen Willen zu tun und die Harmonie Seiner Regierung zum Ausdruck zu bringen.

Wer mit Verständnis betet, ist nie hilflos, wie weit entfernt er auch von menschlicher Hilfe sein mag. Als Petrus durch Gebet im Gefängnis mit einer neuen Erleuchtung der Güte und der Liebe Gottes erwachte, fielen die Ketten von ihm, und das eiserne Tor, das in die Stadt führte, tat sich vor ihm auf. Er ging frei hervor.

Jesus betete „ohne Unterlaß" (Joh. 5, 17). Die Geschichte seines öffentlichen Wirkens ist daher die Aufzeichnung eines beständigen Überwindens des Bösen. Seine „demütigen Gebete", erklärt Mrs. Eddy, „waren tiefe und gewissenhafte Bezeugungen der Wahrheit, Bezeugungen von des Menschen Gleichheit mit Gott und von des Menschen Einheit mit der Wahrheit und der Liebe" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 12). Von gleicher Art waren die Gebete, die denen, die Jesus um Hilfe baten, die Gesundheit wiederherstellten, die Gebete, die den Sturm auf dem Meer stillten und Lazarus aus dem Grabe hervorbrachten. Und ohne Zweifel hatte der Meister diesen Gedankenzustand im Sinn als er sagte: „Und werdet die Wahrheit erkennen, und die Wahrheit wird euch freimachen" (Joh. 8, 32).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Day at the Moss

IN OUR CHILDHOOD, it was a matter of course that we should enjoy a roaring fire of fragrant peat—coals, too, perhaps, but logs never, in our woodless Hebridean island.

Our home was in the little capital town. Four miles away lay our peat banks. Every spring we hired a man to cut the slabs of moist, mossy turf. These were set in little heaps to dry in the breeze. Then came our great day, the day some half-dozen peasant women were hired to carry the light dry peats to the roadside, there to be built into a great stack ready to be carted home as required.

A day at the moss! How we children loved it. Immediately after breakfast, loaded with provisions for our dinner and tea, we joined the cart that was to carry us to the moss at the outskirts of the little town. The cart was to take home a few loads of peats for immediate use, and we were to foot it home in the evening.

Into the cart we clambered and soon were trundling along the country road past little crofts; past thatched cottages; past staring children and barking dogs. When at last human habitation lay behind us, and ahead stretched miles of open moorland, ribboned by the winding gray road, we felt free indeed to shout and sing till the old cart horse must have thought we had suddenly gone crazy.

* * *

As we jumped down from the cart and gazed upon our wild surroundings, a feeling of eeriness gripped us, but our buoyant spirits quickly rose as we espied, some distance down the bank, blue wreaths of peat smoke rising from the women's homely fire.

Suddenly on the sigh of the wind came the sound of song—for Gaelic Highlanders have songs to suit every occasion, from weaving to dancing. Along the bank, in single file, the women came, in ankle-length wincey petticoats and bodices of brilliant hue, making a vivid splash of color against the somber moor. On their backs were slung creels (light baskets) piled high with peats. Their feet were bare, for comfort in tramping the heath, and their hands were busily occupied knitting.

The cheerful melody grew in volume as the singers approached and we could now recognize their bright faces and admire their braided tresses. Arrived at the roadside, they threw off their creels, emptied their loads, and sat down on the grass to indulge in a few minutes' well-earned rest and chatter with the men at the stack. There followed jolly repartee, gay Gaelic joking, and merry laughter, till once more they took up their creels, their knitting, and their song and, again in single file, started the return journey over moss and heather.

We followed, eager to offer our help in loading the creels. Great fun it was for a time and very patient the women were with our clumsy if well-meant efforts, but I have no doubt they were relieved when we grew tired and ran off to help build our picnic fire. That done we ran to fetch water from the burn and set out our picnic fare. Very simple fare it was, but, in the fresh, moorland air, it seemed to us fit for a king.

* * *

Washing up over, we children left our mother settled with her knitting, and, I suspect, keeping a housewifely eye on the women, who were apt to leave too many peats ungathered on the banks. The burn called us to paddle in its brown water, and to roam its banks in search of the rare royal fern. The heather called us to leap and play among its hummocks; or, lying on its springy bosom, to drink in the hundred scents and sounds of the *machair*. Across the Minch, ranged the mainland hills. Brown-sailed herring boats dotted the bay. The smoke of a big steamer showed on the horizon. Where was it going? We fell into a day dream. When we grew up, should we, like so many of our kinsfolk, go out into the world, leaving behind us the island that held the hearts of its children but was powerless to provide them with a livelihood? Those restless waves—those steadfast hills—what lay beyond them? Work? Adventure? Romance? There on the heather we lay and dreamed.

J. M. S.

October

OCTOBER IS A red-brown Indian Princess walking in a gold and crimson forest; the beauty of a thousand falling leaves; the sound of hickory nuts released from trees, and singing sunshine; the miracle of apples hung where pink-white blossoms blew; the glow of autumn flowers and yellow cornfields; memories lurking in the haze of Indian Summer. October is a promise kept.

P. Y.

In the Tradition of the Adams Family

I WAS NOW completing my thirteenth year and it was high time for me to change my surroundings. . . . My father sold his house on Forty-Eighth Street, and that autumn I was sent to boarding-school.

Adams Academy, as I have understood, was founded in this way. President John Adams left by his will a sum of money, which when it reached a certain amount was to be employed to found a school in Quincy, Massachusetts. In due course, about 1873, the Academy building was built on a plot of land of about an acre, lying between the main village street and the railroad track. . . . The building itself embodies the architectural ideas of what respectable business men deemed a school-house should be—solid, simple, without any of the charm of simplicity, without a thought of concession to beauty for beauty's sake. . . .

On the same street, very near the railroad station, the Boarding House stood. It must have served for a hotel in its younger days. It had a piazza, and the front door opened into a rather cramped hall from which the stairs went up, with the school assembly-room to the left and Dr. Dimmock's apartments to the right. . . .

The solidity of the Academy buildings and the frontier-hotel aspect of the Boarding House indicated not merely a lack of funds sufficient for both school-house and dormitory, but the attitude of the Adams family (who were in charge of the enterprise) towards a house for the mind and a house for the body. It was part of the family tradition of plain living and high thinking, and helps to account for the immediate popularity and success of the school, though that in the main was due to the reputation of the headmaster.

Dr. Dimmock was a fine fellow. You felt that as soon as you saw him. . . . Adams Academy was a pure American school and classless. The snobbery I had picked up in Forty-Eighth Street fell away from me like a cloak. . . . It had another quality, due to Doctor Dimmock, which I do not believe exists in conventional schools: it did not seek "desirable" boys, boys of special intelligence, boys from "good" families, boys that would do credit to the school; it opened its arms to all boys—the more they needed help, the more Doctor Dimmock welcomed them. He felt that America was the home of the homeless, and that his school should, like the nation, welcome everybody. . . .

One of the educational advantages of the schools was the consciousness of the Adams tradition. I felt a devotion towards the Adams family as the chief glory of Massachusetts, very much as Walter Scott felt to the head of his clan, the Duke of Buccleugh. For one year in my school-room I sat under a portrait of John Adams, and another year under that of John Quincy Adams, and always had a vague sense of their severe presence.—From "Memoirs of an Epicurean," by HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Precision

One day of all the year,
That definite shadow lies
Upon the sea (not even then,
Unless the west is clear,
The water smooth) three minutes of that day.
The fog-horn shed, the light-house, stand
Upon the rocky edge of land,
Precisely set
Between the blazing skies
And eastern shore.

A glittering shaft is sprayed
Upon the gray
Unmoving floor:
And on that glassy gold is laid,
Exact in silhouette,
For the twentieth portion of an hour,
The shelving eaves,
The slanted roof, the light-house tower,
Like a lean and pointing finger of a hand.

The angle melts and changes when
The sun wheels off the line, the shadow leaves;
Until another year
Swings earth and sea
Into position, perfectly.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

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Intimate Message: Washington

Mr. Arnold's Enemies ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold, who is as likely to call a Supreme Court decision a "Lulu" as he is "a notable contribution to American jurisprudence," is, for the most part, making the right enemies.

There are times, of course, when the ebullient, irrepressible, book-writing (there's an epithet) former law professor appears to brandish a legal meat ax when a carefully poised scalpel would better do the job, but Mr. Arnold is continuing to try to enforce the antitrust laws with courage and persistence.

Monopolistic business doesn't like Mr. Arnold; monopolistic patent industry doesn't like Mr. Arnold; monopolistic labor unions don't like Mr. Arnold. This Wyoming-born attorney is undoubtedly an impetuous reformer and tends to overreach himself but since reforms rarely come voluntarily, certainly until they are made, as fair a hearing should be given to Mr. Arnold as to his critics.

He has had two hard raps in the past week and they serve to indicate some of the interests which violently resent what the Assistant Attorney General is up to. In Chicago the Government lost its suit for an injunction against Jimmy Petrillo and the musicians' union, whose tight monopoly had ordered industry to quit making phonograph records for commercial use and defied the United States to do anything about it. The judge indicated that he didn't want to throw out the Government's case but that the recent line of Supreme Court decisions gave him no other choice. Evidently Congress will have to act if Petrillo's strangle-hold grip is to be unloosed.

A. F. of L. "After" Him, Too

At the same time, in Toronto, the American Federation of Labor was doing its best to walk all over Mr. Arnold, to reduce him, if possible, to supine uselessness, and to stamp him as a bad, cruel labor-baiter who wants to undermine the workers and crush the unions. At their convention the A. F. of L. representatives stomped through a resolution impaling Mr. Arnold with the charge that he is "a biased and impassioned antilabor lobbyist" and accusing him of "deep and abiding personal animus against organized labor.' Obviously they are aiming and hoping to drive him from public office.

Now Mr. Arnold has been effective in propagating his doctrines through the courtroom, through his lecturing and through his magazine articles and books, and the management of the American Federation of Labor is out to shut him up by smearing him with unpalatable labels. It is significant that throughout their Toronto resolution the A. F. of L. used only epithets and neglected to make any reasoned case against what Mr. Arnold has been saying and what he has been doing.

The fact is that Mr. Arnold is not fighting unions and he is not fighting industry. He is not fighting labor and he is not fighting management. In his main antitrust suits he is not even fighting bigness as an evil in itself. But he has been beginning to make first effective nation-wide attempt to use the Sherman Act against monopolistic price-fixing and coercion either by labor unions or by industry as a means of maintaining artificially high prices.

Some Things He Would Correct

Here are the abuses which Mr. Arnold has been seeking to correct and which the A. F. of L. doesn't want him to touch:

1—Organized pressure by labor unions against the introduction of cheaper materials, improved equipment and more efficient methods of any industry.

2—The compelling of the hiring of unnecessary labor in order to make work without the excuse of technological change.

3—Restraints designed to enforce systems of graft and extortion.

4—Attempts by labor unions to assist in the illegal fixing of prices.

5—Efforts of legitimately organized labor unions to destroy each other through factional strike which penalizes labor and industry alike.

In all of these abuses there is usually collaboration between labor and management, both of which are seeking a selfish purpose—a dangerous uniting of labor with ownership in restraint of trade and in boosting prices.

There is no valid evidence that Mr. Arnold is anti-labor. He is simply being called anti-labor in order to impair his standing and thwart his work. He has always stood behind the right of collective bargaining and does today. He does not attack unions; he only attacks the practice of some unions in forcing "useless and parisitic labor" on industry. He is not against the right of labor to organize and to exert its power to improve working conditions but he is against its exercise of its power, for example, to raise building costs by preventing the use of ready mixed concrete in Chicago; or the power of Pittsburgh carpenters to prohibit use of outside millwork in construction; or of Houston plumbers to insist on removing thread from pipe so that it can be rethreaded on the job; of Washington teamsters to force a rise in the price of bread.

His New Deal association to the contrary, Thurman Arnold stands for an economy of plenty. The abuses he is seeking to correct are the deadwood of an economy of scarcity. Future prosperity, including the prosperity of labor, can come only by increasing production, not curtailing it.

The Country Speaks: Virginia

Statesmen at Work ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

One of the most outstanding and heartening examples of the workings of democracy under the American type of representative government, when combined with unselfish and enlightened statesman-like leadership, has recently been enacted by the Government of the State of Virginia.

We refer to the three-day meeting of the State Legislature held a few weeks ago, called in to special session by Gov. Colgate Darden to pass legislation providing for the investing and allocating of an $18,500,000 surplus in the State Treasury.

The story goes back to the Civil War, which had prostrated the State. The wanton waste and gross mismanagement of carpetbagger and scalawag rule in Reconstruction Days caused the electorate of Virginia to desire, to demand and to elect, as soon as they were able, public officials, governors and legislators who were guided by wisdom and integrity rather than selfishness and avarice. They have not always accomplished this, but more often than not during the intervening years they have succeeded.

Money Not Appropriated

The State debt had gradually been reduced from the post-Civil War peak to where, on July 1 of this year, there was a surplus of $18,500,000, against which no appropriation had been voted. There were, however, several non-callable bond issues outstanding, totalling approximately $18,000,000. Some of these bonds had been outstanding for over a century. Since they were not callable, they could not be retired directly. But all were scheduled to mature serially within the next decade or two.

The sinking fund to retire these bonds already contained $11,000,000. Governor Darden asked the special legislative session to pass laws directing that $10,000,000 be invested in Federal securities maturing serially on the same dates as the State bonds. This they did, thereby making abundant provision for both principal and interest on the only remaining State debt.

Then Governor Darden asked that he and the State Treasurer be authorized to invest the remaining $8,500,000 in short-term government bonds so it would be earning something for the State, and at the same time be helping the people of the nation to finance a war against unprovoked aggression.

The highly commendable result of the Virginia Governor's request, and the State Legislature's acts are: a State debt has been completely provided for; a prudent step providing for possible critical times ahead has been taken; the State's "talents" have been put to work and not hid in the sand; the Federal Government has the use of $18,500,000, which it badly needs, and a step has been taken against inflation.

Unusual Sense of Duty

This program, drawn up by a governor and enacted by a legislature, both displaying imagination, ability and integrity, is certainly the work of statesmen. If mere politicians had been guiding the affairs of the State, no such high patriotism and sense of duty to the State and to the nation could have resulted.

To show the lengths to which they would follow a governor whose recommendations they could trust, the Legislature met on a Tuesday, passed the legislation asked, acted on other matters of less import, and adjourned on Thursday. Entitled to 31 days pay, under the law, the lawmakers accepted per diem pay only for the three days they were actually in session.

It would appear that the people of the State of Virginia have succeeded in their demand for first rank public officials, after their Reconstruction Days experience. Their men in public office have been signally free from ranters, clowns, stirrers-up of religious and racial strife, and demagogues.

To Change the Subject:

Halloween—Conservation Day in Chicago ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

The old lady on the broomstick with her black cats and all the rest of the Halloween mischief makers will have to steer clear of Chicago this year. For when Oct. 31 rolls around, it won't be Halloween here—it will be Conservation Day. The imps just won't have any place in the program, for no less a body than the City Council has taken official action changing the name of day.

The Council has asked the Mayor to proclaim the change of name for the duration, and of course the Mayor will comply with the request. It is likely that his action in abolishing Halloween will be more popular than President Roosevelt's efforts to change the date of Thanksgiving. In this case, he has the support of all the conservative elements of the community, who hope that the change of name will restrain too-enthusiastic youngsters from running off with porch swings, doormats, and garbage cans, and keep them from soaping up automobiles.

Alderman Abraham Cohen, who introduced the resolution, points out that this year the City simply can't afford to let the youngsters play havoc with property, for many things cannot be replaced. He's right, and the youngsters themselves, no doubt, will understand.

But the Council is really doing something pretty ambitious when it attempts to abolish a holiday which dates so far back into history that you find yourself in misty antiquity when you trace it. The dictionary leads you way back to an old Celtic calendar which called the autumn holiday "All Witches' Day," and hints that it might be even older than that.

Still, that's no reason why it can't be abolished. We'd get very little work done if we retained all the holidays of antiquity in addition to our own. But there's another difficulty. Halloween has an American tradition, too. Most adults brought up in small towns remember with a glow of pleasure cool autumn nights when they carried lighted jack-o'-lanterns down dark lanes to surprise neighbors; when they made tick-tacks, zipped them on somebody's window and ran like everything; when they touched doorbells and fled. One night in the year when pranks were tolerated meant something to children.

If only it could have stopped there! But some youngsters did not know the difference between fun and vandalism. They brought the children's night of merriment into disrepute.

In recent years social agencies in many cities have tried to interest the children in constructive Halloween activities, and they have had some measure of success. In peacetime the progress they were making was satisfactory. But now, with a war going on, destruction of any useful property amounts to sabotage and halfway measures are not sufficient. Nobody understands this better than the boys and girls who have been doing so much to spur the scrap collection drive, and they will surely be willing to sacrifice Halloween pranks for the duration. Perhaps they can do a little planning for the postwar period which will include harmless Halloweens.

Meantime, we bow to the Mayor's edict. If we bob for apples on the night of the 31st, we'll keep them for sauce later. If we make jack-o'-lanterns, we'll see that the pumpkins turn up in pie within the next few days. As good Chicagoans we'll remember it isn't Halloween any more, it's Conservation Day.

Cairine Wilson: Canada's First Woman Senator

'The World We Want' Series' — **Nineteenth of 30 Articles**

"Our great objective," writes Senator Wilson in tomorrow's article on Canada in the Postwar World, "must be by co-operation to get rid of misery and insecurity, to give universal education, universal knowledge, and to tear out from our history books the things that prejudice one people against another . . ." The reasons why Senator Wilson works for these high ends with a woman's peculiar insight are set forth today as an introduction to her article.

By Ruth Cranston
Organizer of This Series

One of her own countrywomen has called Cairine Wilson "a top-flight Public Housekeeper."

Canada's first woman Senator has eight children, an ample and attractive house which she runs with ease, and may frequently be seen pushing her grandchild's pram around the residential park section of Ottawa. She has also been a Mother of Lost Causes—refugees and the League of Nations being two of these, in a manner of speaking. She was President of the League of Nations Society of Canada for five years.

Dark, vivacious, with an extraordinarily mobile face, Mrs. Wilson was born in the Province of Quebec. Herself the daughter of a Senator (Senator MacKay of that province), and the wife of a Member of Parliament for Russell County, she had no interest in a political career of her own in those early days, being entirely taken up with her large family and the local affairs of the lumber town where she lived for twelve years.

Alex Smith, a great Liberal Party man, sensed her potential leadership and persuaded her to take an active part in organizing the Women's Liberal Club of Canada. She became President of the Eastern Ontario Liberal Women's Association and head of the National Federation of Women. Mr. Smith suggested her for a Senatorship as a consequence of the excellent practical work she had done for the Party.

In order to make the appointment, an appeal had to be made to the Privy Council of Britain, for a verdict acknowledging women as "persons" within the meaning of the British North America Act. To Prime Minister Mackenzie King belongs the honor of setting such a precedent.

"His choice of Mrs. Cairine Wilson caused some surprise," a Canadian newspaper commented later. "Mrs. Wilson as the wife of a successful businessman and mother of a family had previously taken little part in politics. But it soon became apparent that the appointment was a happy one. Kindness and tact and common sense have endeared her to her brother Senators and the country at large. Perhaps her outstanding work has been the organizing of the Liberal women in Canada into a powerful instrument for the promulgation of Liberal doctrines. Her command of the French language has proved a valuable asset."

On the day of her induction into the Senate she reminded those who would criticize women entering public life that "4,000 years ago, Deborah judged Israel, and although we have made great strides since then, not one of us aspires to such a position."

An enthusiast for international co-operation, and a devoted worker for intelligent world organization from the very first, Senator Wilson has given lavishly both of her fortune and energies to the Canadian war effort since the outbreak of war in 1939. She has two sons in the service—one with the Signal Corps in England, the other in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Her youngest daughter has just entered McGill University. Her namesake daughter Cairine is intensely interested in social problems. Her two oldest daughters are married, and the Senator now has five grandchildren.

She sees a good deal more of her family than many a mother not in public life. She skis, golfs and swims with them, and they all go off together for frequent outings in the Canadians wilds. In Ottawa, her home is a delightful mansion overlooking the Ottawa River, which she acquired some years ago and did over in the style of an old French Manor House.

"Her house," says a friend, "is a comfortable, roomy place, full of children of all ages and dogs of numerous breeds. Politicians come and go, but find themselves only one of a number of details—and by no means the most important."

Senator Wilson thinks it is a good thing for a woman in political life to have a husband and a family—"keeps her from having too good a conceit of herself," she laughs. "The other day I came back from a trip and asked my husband whether he had kept the account of my speech in Montreal. He hadn't even read it—much less put it aside for me. The children, too, mean to be interested in my work, but they have a lot of other things to think about which seem very important to them."

Beside her political activity, Senator Wilson has done a great deal of fine public service work—in the Ottawa Welfare Bureau of which she is a Director, in the Salvation Army, the Y. W. C. A., the Women's Institute and the National Council of Women. She is now taking a leading part in the new Canadian Women's Committee on International Relations, the organization recently set up to co-operate with the American National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War.

Perhaps the cause for which Canadians love her most is "Senator Wilson's Committee" for bringing orphan children into Canada for adoption. People all over the country have risen eagerly in response to her appeal for this work. Often homes with small incomes respond most swiftly, but no more generously than she herself. Innumerable refugee families have also been set on their feet and started in a new home by her efforts. She is impressed with the great contribution these Europeans—often of profound intelligence and experience—have to make to a new country like Canada.

Senator Wilson thinks the best thing about holding a political post is the opportunity it gives for studying one's country first hand—learning its resources, its economics and legislation, seeing how things are done. Her own speeches have become more and more packed with valuable information for her audiences. Her Senate appointment, made 12 years ago, is for life, and her countrymen are glad of it. But prejudice is such that she believes a woman in politics still needs to be better qualified than a man for the same post. So she expects to work as hard as any of her colleagues, if not a little harder. And to exercise several times as much tact.

"Don't make an issue of anything unless you have to," is her motto. "There is nothing to be gained by going head on at a room full of Senators. Speak a word here, offer a suggestion there, take your own stand firmly, without lashing out at them, and gradually you ease them along in the direction you wish them to go."

Bringing up those eight children has served as a fine training ground for Canada's Public Housekeeper No. 1.

By a Staff Artist

'Now We Are Growing Together'

Senator Wilson includes this quotation from Theodore Roosevelt on Canada and the United States, in her article.

Women Are 'Persons'

The written constitution of Canada is the British North America Act, passed in 1867. This provides for a Governor-General to represent the Crown, an Upper House—the Senate—to be appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council upon nomination of the Prime Minister, and the House of Commons, to be elected by the people for a period of not more than five years. Senators are appointed according to geographical divisions—24 from Quebec, 24 from Ontario, and 24 from the Western Provinces, 24 from the Maritime Provinces.

Upon Section 24 of the Act rested the question of women's eligibility for the Senate. In this section it is provided that: "The Governor-General shall from time to time, in the Queen's name, by instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the Senate; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person so summoned shall become and be a member of the Senate and a Senator."

Five Alberta women active in public affairs first brought the matter to the attention of the Canadian Government with the request that women be so summoned. The question was referred to the Supreme Court of Canada, which decided in the negative.

Through the agency of the Department of Justice, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in London, was asked to decide, and its verdict, delivered Oct. 18, 1929, was epochal. The Committee was of the opinion that the word "persons" in Section 24 did include women, and that women were—and today remain—eligible to be summoned and become members of the Senate of Canada.

R. C.

The Postwar World as Marshal Smuts Conceives It

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It was earnestly hoped that the contributors to this Series would include that redoubtable elder statesman of internationalism, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa. There was a considerable correspondence back and forth; Marshal Smuts wanted to add his word on the all important subject of postwar planning, but doubted the pressure of work would permit. Ultimately he cabled: "Appreciate invitation would gladly comply but find impossible owing to other overwhelming demands on time" —then adding a graceful phrase characteristic of the man, "Deeply appreciate fine work of Monitor."

Happily, Marshal Smuts becomes a contributor after all. Yesterday, as this installment of the Series was being made up, came word that he would speak by radio from London. And as the trim figure, bronzed by the South African sun, stood before the assembled Lords and Members of Parliament in a certain sombre great hall, surrounded by the memories of Empire and Commonwealth, he chose for his conclusion the subject of The World He Wants. We reprint herewith the greater part of the text, rearranged somewhat, so as to place first emphasis on Marshal Smuts' postwar plans.

Behind all the issues of this war lies a deeper question now posed to the world. Which do you choose—the free spirit of man and the moral idealism that has shaped the values and ideas of our civilization, or this horrid substitute, this foul obsession now resuscitated from the underworld of the past?

This, in the last analysis, is what the war is about. At the bottom, therefore, this war is a new crusade, a new fight to the death for man's rights and liberties and for the personal ideals of man's ethical and spiritual life.

I therefore come to the question: What is the sort of world which we envisage as our objective after the war? . . . What sort of social and international order are we aiming at?

These are very important questions deserving our most careful attention if we mean not only to win the war but also the peace.

Our ideas on these matters 22 years ago were much too vague and crude and, at the same time, much too ambitious, with the result that when they came to be tested by hard experience they proved wanting and their failure helped contribute to the present conflict. With that experience before us, we ought this time to hammer out something more clear, definite and practical.

New Conception

A great deal of thought is no doubt already being given to these matters, and one may hope that we shall approach peace much better informed and equipped than we were the last time. Certain points of great importance have already emerged. Thus we have accepted the name "United Nations." This is a new conception much in advance of the old concept of the League of Nations.

We do not want a mere league, but something more definite and organic, even if to begin with more limited and less ambitious than the League. "United Nations" is, in itself, a fruitful conception, and on the basis of that conception, practical machinery for the functioning of an international order could be ordered. Then, again, we have the Atlantic Charter in which certain large principles of international policy in the social and economic sphere have been accepted. That, too, marks a great step forward which only requires more careful definition and elaboration to become a real Magna Carta of nations.

Again we have agreed on certain large principles of social policy involving social security, for the citizen in matters which have lain at the roots of much social unrest and suffering in the past. We cannot hope to establish a new heaven and a new earth in the bleak world which will follow after this most destructive conflict in history. Certain patent social and economic evils could be tackled on modest practical lines on an international scale almost at once.

International Help

Then again we have accepted the principle of international help underlying mutual aid and agreement. A helping hand in international life thus already matters in practical politics and could be suitably extended after the war. This, too, is a far-reaching innovation pointing the way to fruitful developments in the future.

All these are already indications of considerable advances to a better world and a richer life for mankind. To these we may add much of the social and economic work of the League of Nations, which remains of permanent value. Much of the League organization could thus continue to function for the future well-being of mankind.

In sober resolution, in modest hope and strong faith, we move forward to an unknown future. There is no reason why we should not hopefully and sincerely attempt to carry out for the world the task which now confronts us as never before in the history of our race.

An American statesman has called this the century of the plain man and common people. I feel that in this vast suffering through which our race is passing we are being carried to a deeper sense of social realities. We are passing beyond ordinary politics and political shibboleths. It is no longer a case of socialism or communism or any of the other isms of the market place but of achieving common justice and fair play for all.

* * *

This at the bottom is a war of spirit. Hitler has tried to kill this spirit and substitute for it some ersatz thing, something which is really its negation. He instilled into the German youth new racial fanaticism. He has sought strength in the ancient and discarded forest gods of the Teuton. His faith is a reversion of the pagan past and a denial of the spiritual forces which have carried us forward in the Christian advance that constitutes the essence of European civilization.

He has trampled underfoot the great faith which has nourished the West. . . . He has trampled on the Cross and substituted for it a crooked cross—a fit symbol for the new devil worship which he has tried to impose on his country and the world. Nietzsche's superman is substituted for the Man of Nazareth as the new leader of the human race and human advance.

* * *

I have referred to two great actors. There is a third and greater actor to be mentioned. I refer to the British people and the spirit that animates them and the young nations around them in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

One occasionally hears idle words about the decay of this country, about the approaching break-up of the great world group we form. What folly and ignorance; what misreading of the real signs of the times! In some quarters, what wishful thinking!

It is true this greatest human experiment in political organization, this proudest political structure of the time, this precedent and anticipation of what one hopes may be in store for human society in years to come, this Commonwealth is being tested as never before in its history.

But is it not standing the test? Is not this free and voluntary association, is not this world-wide human co-operation today holding together more successfully than ever before under the most searching test?

Knowing the dangers and temptations we have had to face, the stresses and strains imposed upon us, nothing has been more remarkable to me than the cohesion of this vast structure under the hardest hammer blows of fate.

We have suffered, we are poorer, we shall be poorer still. We have had heavy setbacks and an exceptional run of bad luck. Is it a wonder that in the fourth year of this war there may sometimes come moments of disappointment, of fatigue, and occasionally, even a sense of frustration?

But still this great Commonwealth remains the heart of the defense against the most terrible onslaught ever made on human rights and liberties. It stands unshaken by storms and setbacks.

The people of this island are the real heroes of this epic, world-wide drama, and I make my small tribute to their unbending, unbreakable spirit.

* * *

What of Japan?

We have much to be thankful for, but not the least for the colossal mistakes of our enemies. Will the fourth blunder be committed? Will Japan, despite her peace treaty with Russia, launch a treacherous attack against her in Siberia? History will show.

We have now reached the fourth year of this war and the defense phase has now ended. The stage is set for the last, the offensive, phase.

Let me set your minds at rest at once. I am not going to discuss the future offensive strategy of war. The amateur strategists can do that with greater freedom and less responsibility in the press. I only wish to emphasize that one phase has ended and another must now begin.

Final alignments both of the Allies and our enemies have been made. Resources have been developed and mobilized on a very large scale, ours still on the increase, those of the enemy on the decline. Our manpower still is growing, that of the enemy is getting depleted, while he makes ever heavier drafts on his suffering vassal peoples.

The specter of want, hunger and starvation is beginning to stalk through the subject countries. The spirit of unrest is heaving and rising. Explosive limits of endurance are nearing. We are approaching the point when both on the war fronts and on the home fronts in enemy countries the situation is ripening for far-reaching developments.

So far, time has been in our favor and has, on the whole, been kind to us. In spite of heavy setbacks and many disappointments, we have had the necessary time to prepare to parry the deadly blows and to assemble and consolidate the forces and resources on which we rely for Allied victory.

Once the time has come to take the offensive and to strike while the iron is hot, it would be folly to delay, to over-prepare and, perhaps, miss our opportunity. Nor are we likely to do so. Of that I feel satisfied. On this point it would be unwise for me to say more and thus to set going unnecessary and perhaps harmful speculations.

* * *

For the first three years of the war our role had necessarily to be a defensive one. That role was imposed on us by the intensive secret preparations of the enemy for six years before war, by a false sense of security he had sedulously fostered among us and by a mood of appeasement which had thus been created. That advantage no premature offensive could possibly have overcome. We could barely maintain our self-defense against the terrible odds.

'Never Regret Help'

In those cases where we were in honor bound to take the offensive in support of other small peoples, we have suffered reverses which still further weakened us. Let us, however, never regret the help we did out best to bring to Norway, Holland and Greece in their hour of need.

* * *

The defeat of the Luftwaffe in that supreme crisis saved not only London but, I firmly believe, the whole Allied cause and future of the world.

The fall of France was followed by two other events, both of greatest importance for the subsequent course of the war. The first was another fatal mistake of Hitler: Balked in his air attack on London, he saw that it was unsafe to attempt an invasion of Britain before first clearing his rear in Russia.

The magnitude and duration of the Russian resistance have surprised not only Hitler but probably everybody else. Probably no such losses on both sides have ever been suffered in the history of war.

But if the Russian losses must be terrible, it is equally true that the German Army is bleeding to death in Russia. The appalling blood-letting which is necessary for Hitler's ultimate defeat is being administered by the Russians, and they alone can do it.

Boston College Line Leads Country in Ability to Stop Opponents' Rushing

Eagle Frontier Has Yielded Average of 11 Yards a Game

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

From the looks of the latest report of the American Football Statistical Bureau, if opponents of Boston College haven't a trench mortar or a tank in their backfield, they had better stick to the airways instead of blasting the B. C. line. For today the Eagles of Newton stood first among the country's leading elevens in defense against rushing.

In three games to date the Eagles have allowed their opponents just 11.3 yards per game, which is defensive rationing at its best.

The closest any team comes to Boston College in stopping the enemy's running attack is Hardin Simmons, which has given up an average of 36.3 yards in four games. Detroit with 36.3 yards given up in three games, Alabama, 41.3 in four, and Texas Christian, 42.3 in four, follow in that order.

Line Responsible

Responsible in large part for this, of course, is the great Eagle line, although due credit must also be given to Co-Capt. Mike Holovak, whose backing up the line ability is secondary only to his outstanding ball carrying.

In limiting their three opponents, West Virgina, Clemson, and North Carolina Naval Pre-Flight, to an average of little over 11 yards apiece, the B. C. line has performed a tremendous task and has done it practically without reinforcement. Although substitutes have seen service, most of the work has been done by Don Currivan and Charley Furbush at ends, Gil Bouley and either Joe Repko or Angelo Sisti at tackles, Rocco Canale and Patsy Darone at guard, and Co-Capt. Fred Naumetz at center. If needed, any of these boys could go the full 60 minutes of any game on the rugged Eagle schedule.

Denny Has Been Trying

If the Eagles could step up their pass defense in proportion to their rushing defense—and don't for a minute think that Coach Denny Myers has not been trying to do just that—the undefeated B. C. eleven could go through the rest of its six games and not be scored on again. Opponents so far have tallied two touchdowns.

Through the air the Eagles have been nicked for a total of 356 yards, or an average of nearly 120 yards per game, which finds them not even mentioned in the pass defense department, headed today by Tulsa (18.3 yards to opponents per game). Harvard, incidentally, which ranked seventh in pass defense last year, is now fourth (27.5) behind Arizona (22) and Georgia Navy (26.7).

Passing Off

Like their pass defense, the Eagles' passing offense is sadly below that of recent years, when Charlie O'Rourke was flipping more touchdown passes than anyone else in the East. Mickey Connolly has yet to find the accuracy everyone thinks he should have, although his heaves have come in mighty handy at times. So far the Eagles have completed only 33 per cent of their aerials for 270 yards, or just 90 yards per game. Contrast this with the nation's leaders—Columbia, 217.8 yards per game; Tulsa, 205; and Georgia, 176.

The Boston College line will have another problem on its hands this Saturday, for the Wake Forest front wall is said to be an excellent one and one which refuses to believe the clippings on the Eagle frontier. The Wake Forest Deacons are due to arrive in Boston late this evening.

One Line-Up Change

According to latest reports from Newton, Myers plans only one change in his starting line-up of last Saturday, and this will find Malden's Bob Mangene at left half in place of Johnny Killelea. Denny hopes that Mangene will be the answer to his search for a breakaway runner in the left half slot. Bob is fast and able to move once he gets into the open, but because of his weight, only 168 pounds, is quite easy to bring down.

Wally Boudreau, who directed the Eagles to their win over the North Carolina Navy, is again due to start at quarterback, with Eddie Doherty scheduled to see action later. Mickey Connolly will be at fullback with Big Mike Holokav at right half.

'They Shall Not Pass'—And They Don't

Boston College Linemen

These three players are nearly one-half of the Boston College forward wall which today was leading the nation in limiting opponents' rushing attacks. Rocco Canale, 215-pound guard; Co-Capt. Fred Naumetz, 212-pound center, and Joe Repko, 220-pound tackle, left to right, team with Ends Don Currivan (190) and Charley Furbush (175), Tackle Gil Bouley (215), and Guard Patsy Darone (198) to give the Eagles a weighty, durable, and experienced line. By their work opponents have been virtually stopped on the ground.

P. G. A. Officials Meet to Discuss Golf for Winter

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Officials of the Professional Golfers' Association met with President Ed Dudley of Philadelphia today to decide whether it will be feasible to conduct their regular nation-wide tour the coming winter.

Numerous cities in California and through the South which have been holding prize tournaments for many years have been pressing Fred Cocoran, P. G. A. Tournament Manager, for a decision, so he called the boys together to thresh out their problem.

Only two tournaments have been canceled. Corcoran said, the one at Oakland, Calif., and the Augusta Masters. The, others all indicate they would like to continue despite the War, providing only that they can be guaranteed a sufficient number of "name" players.

Whitey Kurowski drew $3,700 for playing in 114 games for the Cards in the regular season. But for only five games in the World Series he got $6,100.

Rice-Texas, A & M-Baylor Games Tops in Conference

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas—A glance around the Southwest's sport circuit shows: Two of the Southwest's most sizzling gridiron rivalries will be renewed this Saturday when Rice plays Texas at Houston and Texas A. & M. meets Baylor at Waco. . . . Feeling between the student bodies at Aggieland and Waco rose so high in 1926 that free-for-alls broke out in the stadium and sports relations between the two schools were discontinued for five years. . . . Since then the Bears have been able to win but two gridiron games from the Aggies. . . . The Rice-Texas rivalry is a much newer affair. . . . It began building up in 1930 when the Longhorns were upset by Rice, 6-to-0, and reached high gear four years later when the Owls scored two touchdowns in the last two minutes of play to win, 20-to-9. . . . Since that day the Longhorns haven't been able to win a game on the Houston gridiron. . . . Both the Longhorns and the Bears are favorites in their games this week, but Aggie and Owl victories would not be surprising.

* * *

Texas League baseball fans have a great respect for the Detroit scouting system . . . Six months ago the fans would have told you the Tigers were throwing away money . . . The case that changed the fans' minds is that of Dick Wakefield, a college star . . . The Tigers plunked down $50,000 for him before he finished school . . . He was only a fair hitter and an unpolished outfielder during his first month at the Detroit farm club at Beaumont . . . But he quickly hit his stride and led the league in hitting at the end of the season . . . . He is one of the 13 Beaumont players going to the big show next year, and Texas league fans predict Wakefield will be a major leaguer a year after finishing college . . . On the college side of the baseball ledger, Bibb Falk, the Longhorn coach, has joined the Army Air Corps as a private . . . . His duties at Austin probably will be assumed by Coach Blair Cherry, assistant football mentor . . .

* * *

There have been some strange goings-on at Rice Institute lately. . . . Not long ago seven players on the football team went to the Marine recruiting office to enlist. . . . The gridders included J. C. Dickson, Rice's best punter and one of the best backs in the conference, and six sophomores, several of them regulars. . . . Their enlistment would have been a blow to Rice's grid hopes. . . . Everyone, including the players and the coaches, denies there is any dissatisfaction on the squad. . . . It was noted, however, that at Rice's last practice session Dickson was playing with the second team and Billy Blackburn, Rice's capable center and one of the best pivot men on the loop, was on the bench. The matter, if there is one, is expected to come to a head during or after the Texas-Rice game.

* * *

Cotton Bowl officials continue to emphasize there will be a game New Year's Day at Dallas. . . . They expect attendance will be cut by gasoline rationing and transportation difficulties, but believe there will be plenty of out-of-town fans present to make the affair a success. . . . Cotton Bowl officials hope to bring together an outstanding service team (Iowa Pre-Flight, perhaps) and the Southwest Conference champion (probably either Texas or Texas Christian).

Joe Hornaday

Blaney Succeeds Mel Merritt As M. G. A. President

After serving for nearly a year as Acting President in the absence of Mel Merritt, William O. Blaney of Brae Burn yesterday was elected President of the Massachusetts Golf Association at its annual meeting and dinner at Brae Burn. Merritt left last winter for service with the Navy.

At the meeting Blaney declared that unless the tire and gasoline rationing situation changes decidedly for the better, prospects for a good golfing year next year are not bright. He maintained, however, that the association would continue to operate, saying that "our financial position is sufficiently sound to enable us to operate at a fairly substantial deficit for the duration." Blaney also said that expenses would be cut all along the line, and that the Executive Committee has been empowered to lower the dues of member clubs wherever advisable.

Other officers elected included First Vice-President, Durham Jones of Wianno; Second Vice-President, Joseph Batchelder of Salem; Counsel, Julian T. Hargraves of Framingham; Secretary-Treasurer, Howard M. Biscoe of Woodland; Executive Committee, Don Conners of Winchester, Frank Craven of Charles River, John W. Fallon of Thorny Lea and Howard C. Paul of Bear Hill.

Sinkwich Passes Place Him Out Front in Race

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Georgia's Frankie Sinkwich, the nation's No. 1 ball carrier in 1941, is rolling up most of his yardage by passing this year and it's making him football's foremost offensive threat.

Figures of the American Football Statistical Bureau today disclosed that in five games Sinkwich has accounted for 308 yards by rushing and 499 by passing. The total of 807 yards is 33 more than Bud Schwenk of Washington University of St. Louis had last year in the same number of games and Schwenk went on to a modern record of 1,928 yards.

If Sinkwich exceeds Schwenk's mark, his new found passing success will be largely responsible. In 1941 he ended far down the list in this department, but currently he is running fourth. The reverse has occurred in rushing where last year's No. 1 ace on the ground now ranks no better than 16th. But his combined talents have shoved him to the front in total offense, where he finished third last year.

Governali Close

Paul Governali, Columbia's passing wizard, is right behind the Georgia ball of fire in total offense although he has played in only four games. Virtually all of Governali's 790 yards, however, have come via the air. He has collected only 81 on the ground. Bob Ruman of Arizona was in third place with 773 yards, followed by Dick Fisher of Iowa Pre-Flight with 697, Bob Steuber of Missouri, 669, Otto Graham of Northwestern, 648 and Steve Filipowicz, Fordham, 589.

Governali also is running second in individual passing, having 41 completions to 54 by Ray Evans of Kansas. However, the Columbia star has the better percentage of completions, .547, and far outranks all rivals in total yards gained with 709. The best percentage is held by Gene Dobbs of Tulsa who has completed 18 of 22 passes for 228 yards and an .818 mark.

Margarita Ahead

Bob Margarita of Brown is the new leader in rushing, his figure of 529 yards being tops despite the fact he has played in fewer games—three—than many of his rivals. His nearest challenger, Ruman of Arizona, with 516 yards has played in four, and Steuber of Missouri, with 498, has been in five games. Steuber is averaging 9.58 yards a try, far ahead of his 1941 record of 7.52.

The leading pass receiver is Cullen Rogers of Texas A. & M. with 17 in four games for 208 yards, followed by Otto Schnellbacker of Kansas with 16 for 228 yards in five games.

Bobby Cifers of Tennessee took over the punting leadership, kicking 21 times in four games for a 46.86 average. Next came Tom Douglas of Dartmouth with a 44.40 average in 20 tries.

Other Leaders

Other rushing leaders were Don Griffin, Illinois, 459 yards in four games, Elroy Hirsch, Wisconsin, 443 in five; Gene Fekete, Ohio State, 429 in four, and Kennedy, Washington State, 397 in four.

Among the passing leaders were Otto Graham, Northwestern, with 73 attempts, 37 completions and 482 yards; Sinkwich, 68-35—499; Daniels, Texas A. & M., 74-34—373; Filchock, Georgia Naval Pre-Flight, 54-30—397, and Bertelli, Notre Dame, 57-29—520.

Brother Act

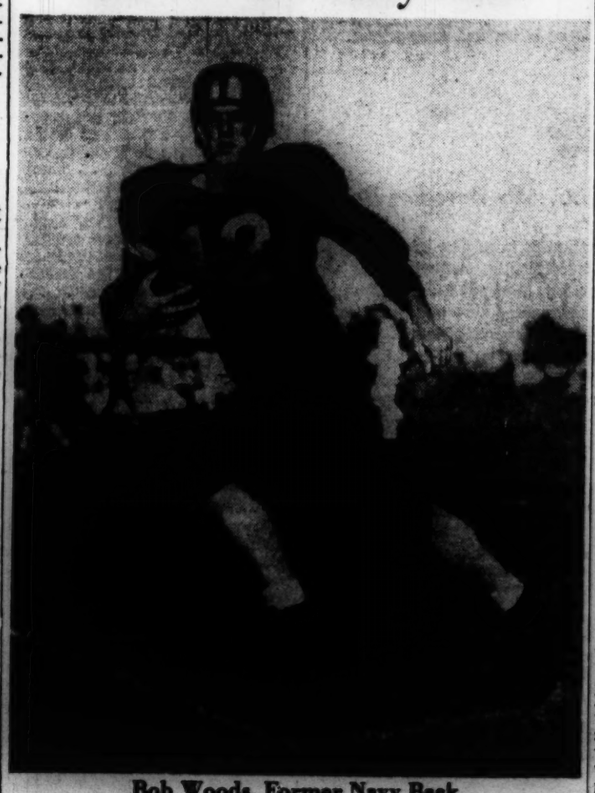
HIBBING, Minn. (AP) — The Chicago Black Hawks hockey team may open their National League season next month with a new brother act—and probably the only forward line of brothers in pro hockey.

Last year the Hawks had Max and Doug Bentley on their team but their brother Beg is a candidate for this year's squad. Manager Paul Thompson had the brothers on one forward line in yesterday's scrimmage, Doug and Reg at wings, and Max at center.

Delayed Start

The Maryland-Rutgers game was exciting from the start. The opening kick-off went to Rutgers' Jack Connors on his 5-yard line. He fumbled it. He recovered it on his 2-yard line, and then started running, and didn't let up until he had crossed the goal, 98 yards away.

He's in the Army Now



Bob Woods, Former Navy Back

When West Point and Annapolis meet on the gridiron this year the above backfield star will enjoy the distinction of having played football for both teams. Last year he faced the Cadets in the above Navy uniform and now he is wearing the uniform of West Point. He played for Navy against Harvard last year and returns this Saturday a Cadet.

Third Brae Burn Member Takes M. G. A. Presidency

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When W. O. Blaney was elected President of the Massachusetts organization at yesterday's annual meeting of that organization, it was the first time a Brae Burn representative had taken over that office since Albert D. Locke piloted the M. G. A. in 1919, and only the third time in the 39 years of the association's existence that a Brae Burn man has served as President. Harry L. Ayer, as the first, took office in 1916 for a two-year tenure.

Most appropriate, therefore, that yesterday's annual meeting was held at the Brae Burn club, one of the largest, in point of membership, of any in the country, and one which will vie with any other private club, probably, in the matter of playing attendance this season.

It is somewhat of a coincidence of the M. G. A. Presidencies that during the first year of United States participation in two World Wars, the office of President should be conferred upon two young men who, in their careers as golfers, should have made the best showing in national amateur championships of any who ever took the chair, likewise two who had won the highest honors in general competition.

Intercollegiate Champion

Henry H. Wilder, who served as head of the organization in 1917 and 1918, won the intercollegiate championship in 1908, when he also was captain of the Harvard golf team. That same year he was runner-up for the State amateur championship and that year, also, he helped make golfing history, when in the second round of the national amateur, at Garden City, he took the then great master, Walter J. Travis, to the 41st hole, creating a new mark for the number of holes played in any national amateur match, a mark only duplicated once in all the subsequent years. Chick Evans beat Reggie Lewis in a 41-holer in the second round at Engineers in 1920, and went on to win the title.

Mind you, in speaking of these 41-hole matches, I'm not saying they had the greatest number of extra holes ever played in a national; for there may never be a duplication of the set to between Maurice McCarthy and George Von Elm at Merion in 1930, when, in the second round, an 18-hole affair, they finished the regular round all even and went on for 10 more before McCarthy sank the winning putt against the man who the very next year, at Inverness, in the national open, finished all even with Billy Burke at 72 holes, then went on to play all even for the first 36 holes of the play-off and had to play 36 more, Burke finally triumphing by a single stroke.

Never Be Equaled

Whatever else Von Elm has achieved or may achieve in golf, there is hardly a likelihood of his record ever being equaled, or even approached, in the matter of extra holes of championship play in combined national amateur and national open play.

Getting back to M. G. A. presidents and their competitive records, it may be remarked that the association has had several excellent golfers, not forgetting that Mel Merritt, now retiring after two years in office, was runner-up for the State championship in 1935 and medalist in the State amateur at Salem two years ago. But Wilder, and the newly-elected Bill Blaney, New England Champions in 1928, and State amateur champion in 1934, carry the banner for the State organization at national competitors, for it was just 10 years ago that Blaney created a chill that frosted all the golfing vines in Texas when, in the second round of the national amateur at Baltimore, he ousted Gus Moreland at the fourth extra hole.

Little Sidelights

There is a little sidelight on that match that is worth resurrecting. Blaney at that time was a young sort of happy-go-lucky on the links, taking his bumps or his successes with same kind of a smile and as ready as anybody in the game to concede a putt or do what might be called the "sporting thing," even though this observer never has conceded that it is non-sporting not to concede a putt. Many short ones are missed.

Anyway, the night before the Blaney-Moreland match, they happened to be dining not far apart in a Baltimore restaurant and Moreland, quite cocky in those days, (I hasten to add he got over it and is now a delightful companion) told some friends what he was going to do to Blaney the following day, never dreaming he was being overheard by his Bay State opponent.

Blaney didn't say anything, didn't rush over and disclose his presence, or anything like that, but it was easy to see that his feathers had been ruffled. The corners of his mouth were drawn in when he faced Moreland the next day and he went about his task with unwonted grimness. It was a battle royal, all right, and excitement was intense when they went extra holes, for Moreland had some Texas friends who considered him a world-beater, and they were astonished at the struggle he was having with this Massachusetts "unknown."

Both Past Hole

At the fourth extra hole, a short one, both Blaney and Moreland drove the green and both approach putts were past the cup about 18 inches. Then, to quote my own account of the play at the time:

"Moreland seemed eager to putt first. Blaney's first inclination was to suggest that they call both putts in and go to the next tee. Something prompted him to change his mind and the same something prompted him to ask the referee to measure to see who actually was away. Moreland had the first putt, and to everybody's amazement, his own most of all, he missed."

That was where Blaney, as I wrote at the time, was elected, on the way back to the clubhouse, as an "honorary member of the 'Please give me your autograph' society."

Rookie of the 1943 Year May Be Grizzled Veteran

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—It would be funny, at that, if next year's major league rookie of the year turned out to be Babe Herman or Pepper Martin or Gabby Hartnett.

With the Army threatening to grab the youngsters who in normal years would be considered top rookie material, we have an idea that many a veteran approaching the end of his career in the minors is eyeing the future optimistically, and hoping the scouts eyed him the same way.

It's a cinch that next year's major league teams, if any, will be made up of married men with children or 4-F men able to throw a baseball but not considered able to throw a hand grenade. And with a dearth of the young, single candidates the door will be open for the old-timers, many of whom slammed it on their way out long ago.

Babe Herman Back?

That a gent like Babe Herman, who started his major career with Brooklyn in 1926, would be welcome on many a big league club next year is not at all improbable. He still pastes that ball when he plays with Hollywood. It might be hard to drag him away from his poultry farm, but a phonograph record of a Brooklyn crowd at high tide might do it.

We don't know whether Pepper Martin played at all this year as skipper of Sacramento, but the Wild Hoss is the kind of citizen who would be able to get out and play at 80 if he had a mind to. Just give him a chest protector and plant him at third base. Or maybe it would be better to give third base the chest protector. He really tears things up around there.

That popular old perennial, Gabby Hartnett, still is plenty of catcher. Bill Killefer, Phil coach, on a scouting expedition, said Gabby, managing and catching at Indianapolis, was the best catcher he saw in the American Association this year.

There probably are a score of other old-timers around the minors who still might fill in with major clubs. There is Hank Oana, the Fort Worth player, who was with the Phils back in 1933 as an outfielder. This year Rogers Hornsby took a look at Hank and told him that as long as he batted like a pitcher he might as well be one, so he began pitching, with astonishing success.

There is Johnny Moore, who tried out with the Cubs as far back as 1928 and later was with the Phils and Reds. He was the Pacific Coast League's leading batter with Los Angeles in 1941. Then there is Roy Walker, who won 22 games for Montgomery, Ala., this year. What a rookie of the year he would make!

And here's a prospect that isn't quite so far-fetched, although they would have to fetch him clear from Seattle. He's Dick Barrett, who just pitched that club to another Coast League pennant. He won something like 29 games, which isn't bad for a fellow who, by his own figures, was born in 1908 and has been in pro ball about 15 years.

Barrett in Form

Barrett is a chunky, talkative fellow who was signed under the name of Dick Oliver by Yankee Scout Paul Krichell in 1927, the alias being necessary as Kewpie still was attending the University of Illinois. He tried out with the Athletics in 1933, and was considered a veteran then. He later tried out with the Braves and the Reds, but for some reason never stuck.

On his 1941 record he would seem a cinch to get another chance, his years notwithstanding. And as far as being a rookie-of-the-year possibility at his age, Ray Starr of the Reds would have put in a pretty stout bid for the honor this year if he'd had a team behind him. And he's a perfect 35.

Warwick Signs

WINNIPEG (AP)—Grant (Nobby) Warwick, winner of the Calder Cup, annual award to the outstanding rookie each season in the National Hockey League, has signed his contract with the New York Rangers and reported at the club's training camp here.

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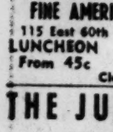

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Syracuse Municipal Government Curtails Appropriations to Meet Wartime Needs

Citizens Welcome Tax Cut As Result of Retrenchment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Welcome retrenchment in expenditures at the municipal level and an even more welcome reduction in the tax rate here provide bright spots in the war picture as citizens and taxpayers tighten their belts for greater sacrifices to come.

Appropriations disclose the trend: 1941: $14,058,508.70; 1942: $14,391,163.73; 1943: $14,160,423.20.

Revenue from utilities, fees, and licenses estimates confirm: 1941: $4,170,849.71; 1942: $4,376,313.18; 1943: $4,206,767.52.

Property-tax levies further document: 1941: $9,986,535.58; 1942: $10,115,514.16; 1943: $10,053,-192.24.

The decreased budgets in several departments aggregate $319,915.44, offset a third by war-induced increases in other departments.

A principal reduction occurs in funding the bonded debt—a policy of paying off $2,500,000 a year saves $85,754.48 in interest charges this next year.

School Costs Cut

Reflecting a reduction in State aid for public instruction, with industry and the draft decreasing attendance and staff, expenditure for schooling is down $68,016.20. The scale was not cut to match the complete reduction of $78,000 in State aid, however.

Other reductions include Public Works, $39,782.85; Engineering, $25,375; Water Department, $15,-602.10—all involving postponed construction.

Savings accrue from a charter change in the auditing; the County is taking over some civil-service duties, with other savings following consolidation of two courts and the combination of the Housing Authority with the City Planning Commission. New positions are being filled at lower salaries; some departments are absorbing routine salary increases by operating with reduced staffs. Shortage of supplies has dictated a cut in expenditures for municipal research.

As could be expected, increases occur for civilian protection in police, fire, and health departments.

No salary increases have been authorized for the "upper brackets"—above $2,000. What few increases there are have all gone on point of service to those who have received no increase in 1941 or 1942.

Just as the Japanese bombing of an Oregon forest blasted the contention that Civilian Conservation Corps is all nonessential as a war expenditure, the budget discloses that Work Projects Administration expenditures have not all been "nonessential," for there has been an increase in the budget for the Recreation Commission, openly attributed to lack of WPA funds for supplies and equipment. This increase gains interest in the face of the over-all decrease in expenditures in a traditionally Republican community.

Parking Meters

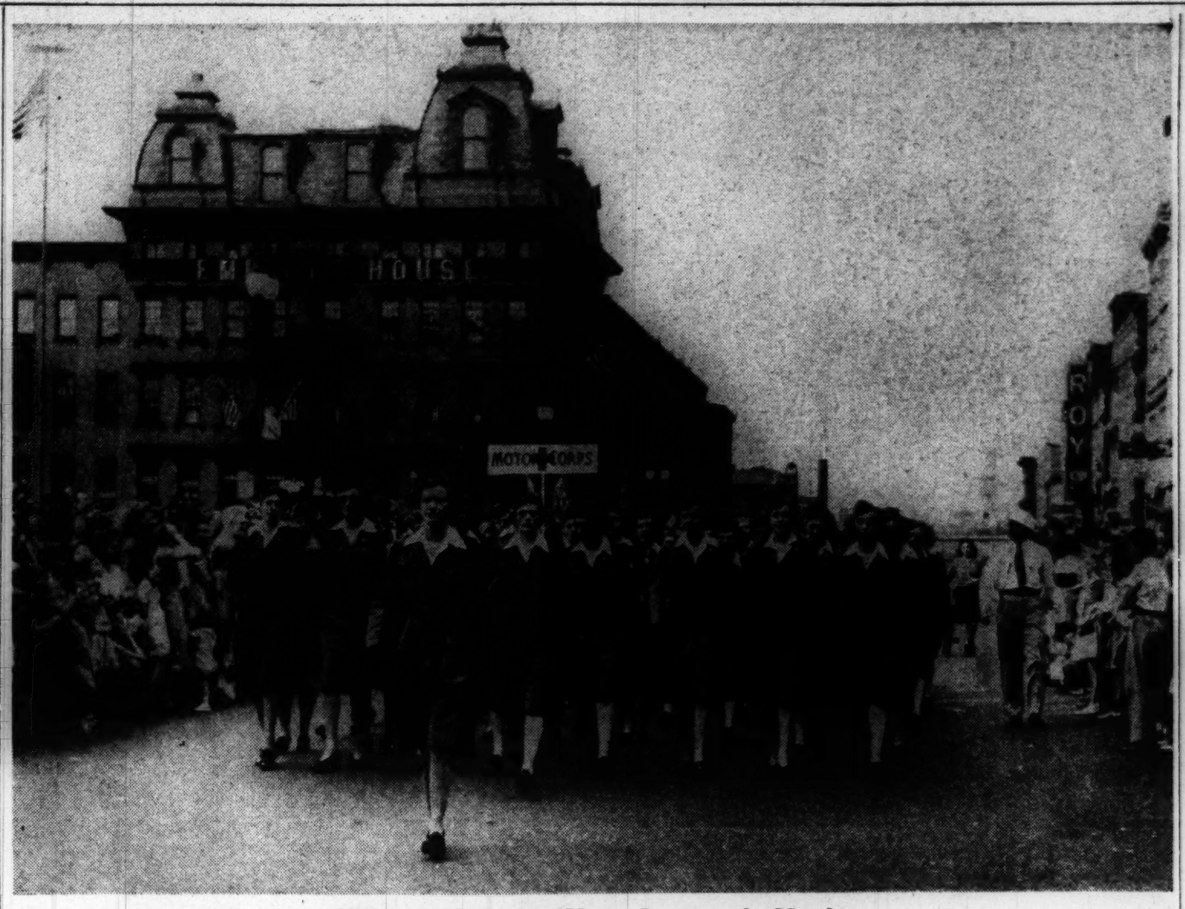
"Parking meters have proved an outstanding innovation," the Finance Commissioner, G. H. Bedford, commented in a recent interview.

"Instead of going into the parking-lot business at the usual rate of five cents for 60 minutes, we installed the 1,250 meters as a traffic measure only, charging but one cent for 45 minutes, with no repeat privileges. We have had no complaints.

"Like installing a bowling alley, guaranteed to pay for itself through play, our meters paid for themselves in 11 months, on a 75-25 per cent split between the maker and ourselves. During the past year," he disclosed, "they have grossed $35,000. Reduced auto traffic is estimated to cut this to $30,000 this coming year, which is all profit except for some $6,700 maintenance."

Regarding elimination of a $25,-000 item to move winter's ashes from door to curb, Mr. Bedford guessed that citizens would be glad to do this household chore as a war contribution. Shortage of manpower added pressure to the demand for this cut in nonessential expenses.

Another small increase—for rental of voting machines—may later be credited toward purchase of new machines when manufacture resumes.



Women of Volunteer Motor Corps on the March

Women of Syracuse go forward in their work for the war effort, symbolized here by the volunteer Motor Corps, an important segment of the War Council's civilian mobilization. More volunteers can still be used, Council officials announce, for this and other units.

Relief and Welfare Cost Takes Big Drop in Onondaga County

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Cut nearly a third in two years, expenditures for welfare and relief in Onondaga County are reflecting the upswing in business due to war orders.

For the first 10 months of the fiscal year which ends Nov. 1, $3,372,252.53 was spent, out of an allotment of $3,609,804.30, far under the $4,643,454.09 spent in the comparable 10 months of the fiscal year 1940.

Proportionately greater savings are sighted in the coming months, with the grand budget of $4,322,-165.37 tagged on all sides as due to yield a large surplus.

"Home relief," covering those believing they can normally find a job in private industry, has dropped to $1,022,716.21, out of an allotment of $1,083,333.32, down from the $1,993,909.65 spent in the comparable period two years ago

Payments to old-age recipients, however, are running ahead of the 10-month allotment of $750,000. Of the year's $900,000 budget, payments on Aug. 31 had already reached $830,882, as compared with $697,020.97 in 1940's comparable period.

County officials explain that home relief can always be expected to respond to business trends, while the "categorical aids" to the elderly, blind, and needy children often remain too far removed from incomes swollen at war-boom factories.

Child aid, however, totaled $181,148.07, compared to a $200,-000 allotment, a $240,000 budget, and $221,379.75 spent two years ago.

The Veterans Bureau responded soundly to the business upswing in reporting $249,479.22 spent, $360,880.24 allotted, $433,056.37 budgeted, and $535,575.84 spent in the comparable 10 months of 1940.

Local citizens in their several roles as Federal, State, and local taxpayers are expected to benefit substantially in each tax jurisdiction. Of categorical funds, half is Federal, a quarter is State, and the rest County. The County's share rests directly upon a property tax, although 40 per cent can be borrowed to ease the present burden; moreover, up to 40 per cent of home relief expenditures can be obtained from the State, it was pointed out.

Tolley Gears University To Work for War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Formal induction of Dr. William P. Tolley on Nov. 14 as seventh Chancellor of the University of Syracuse will find the new executive well into his job of gearing to war demands an institution which is one of the twenty largest in the nation.

At the forthcoming ceremonies, Dr. Edmund E. Day, President of Cornell University, will deliver an address, preceding the football game that afternoon between Syracuse and Colgate.

Dr. Tolley, himself a member of Syracuse's Class of '22, assumed the helm when the fall semester opened, coming from Allegheny College, where he had been President since 1931.

In greeting the new students, Dr. Tolley set the tone of his administration in saying that "every girl can make her contribution, and every boy can be of service regardless of whether or not he is a member of one of the enlisted reserves.

"The technological need of modern fighting forces makes education as necessary as armor plate or fire power. War is more a matter of brains than of brawn.

"There are many who say that youth has no right to be in college unless studying technical, scientific, or military subjects," he observed. "There is just enough truth in this point of view to make it a dangerous doctrine. It is obvious that modern war is pre-eminently the product of applied science. The attention of colleges and universities must therefore be directed more and more to applied science. To suggest, however, that this is the only contribution of higher education is to forget what we are fighting for. The building and preservation of democracy will require a great deal more than the mastery of science and technology.

"To disregard the humanities and the social sciences would be as tragic a blunder as our failure to build an adequate stock of rubber.

"When the fighting ceases, this war will not be over. If there is any meaning in our talk about freedom and democracy for all peoples, we have set for ourselves a task that will not be completed in our generation. When the war is finally won, the fight for democracy will be only well begun," Dr. Tolley said.

Dr. William Pearson Tolley
Chancellor, Syracuse University

Museum Expands to Meet Citizens' Needs in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Wartime demands upon the Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts have inflated its community role, and it's one form of inflation that every one praises here as welcome reversal of any expectancy that the Museum is a "detached" institution untouched by war.

"Community Art Center" suggests itself as a more appropriate name for a museum which prides itself in an attendance average of more than 25 per cent of the community's population annually, in comparison with a 15 per cent figure for the New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

On view now as the main exhibit, the display of Chinese art and culture was chosen to stimulate the current campaign of the United War Fund.

The American Red Cross has been using the Museum's facilities, including its novel "living kitchen," for nutrition and canteen classes.

Art Division

An Art Division of the War Council is getting organized, ready to draw posters for any campaign, civilian notices, or morale-building projects.

Enhancing its "art-center" complexion, the Museum recently became the home of the Camera Club, which moved from the Y. M. C. A. when war demands usurped former quarters.

Also headquartered here is the Garden Club of Central New York.

Industry and world friendship round out the Museum's contributions, in the subject matter of exhibits and in special programs and features, expanding the Museum's claim as the community's most representative institution.

A decade ago it sponsored a national ceramic exhibit, gaining wide notice and repeated every year, except for war postponement this fall. Last year, hemispheric in scope, it was taken on tour nationally by the International Business Machines Corporation, whose President, Thomas J. Watson, former President of the International Chamber of Commerce, arranged for the purchase of all items, thus strengthening friendship abroad as well as encouraging individual artists and industries.

The ceramics show, which gains greater pertinence in the home town of one of the world's largest potteries (Onondaga Pottery Company), was inspired by the works of a local ceramist, Adelaide Alsop Robineau, who is represented in an excellent collection here.

Snapshot Contest

Early in December, winners in a national shapshot contest are to be shown, following the present Chinese exhibit. The next show is designed to give quite a lift to the new Camera Club, which is developing sessions for women and an all-around clinic of advice and information on all things photographic.

The Art Center workshop for children after school hours is expected to draw even more boys and girls as war restrictions close in. The workshop, which so far has produced several juvenile muralists and portraitists, rivals closely the well-equipped Children's Theater.

As the Museum's Director, Miss Anna Wetherill Olmsted has for the past 12 years led in the expansion of the institution, in a record many men directors might envy.

During the past year her sister Katherine, a graduate of Paris' Sorbonne, has helped emulate the Sorbonne in having the art of cooking taught side by side with the "other" fine arts.

Ancient Pianos Full of Metals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—If you own one of the 2,800,000 obsolete upright pianos believed extant in the United States, the "upright" thing to do is to donate yours to salvage. That's what Melville Clark, immediate past President of the National Association of Music Merchants, has recommended to the War Production Board, with the backing of the local War Council.

Here's what is estimated each thumped-out lease-breaker will yield: 160 pounds of good "gray" or fine-grade iron, 6½ pounds of copper, 3½ pounds of brass, and about 8 pounds of steel.

In addition, the usually high-grade woods can be converted to children's playground equipment and household gadgets—with fireplaces a repository only of last resort. The birch, rock maple, elm, and specially selected laminated woods can be fashioned into handsome book ends or anything a whittler's imagination and skill can capture.

Each city, proposed Mr. Clark, can organize free collection of the pianos, with many owners perhaps willing to yield to the chance to save money "in getting the thing out of the house."

Housing Project Backed by Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Designed to help meet the need for 1,200 dwelling units urged earlier this year by the Mayor's Housing Committee, a $150,000 project of 33 one-family units are being built by a wholly owned subisidiary of the savings banks of this State.

The first big project since lumber was frozen, the homes are being built by Syracuse Freeholders, Inc., subsidiary of the Institutional Securities Corporation, in turn owned by the banks. So restrictive have priorities been regarded, more than half the new dwellings built here this year occurred in the first three months.

Morning Musicals Ready for Season

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Morning Musicals, Inc., a Syracuse institution since 1890, opens its new season Nov. 4 at 10:45 o'clock in the Onondaga Hotel, with programs also on Dec. 16 in the Mizpath Auditorium and at the hotel on Jan. 20. A Sunday afternoon concert at 5 o'clock on Feb. 14 also is scheduled.

A guest recital in Lincoln Auditorium has been arranged for March 24.

Morning Musicals also sponsors evening concerts, in the Lincoln Auditorium, with John Charles Thomas, baritone, on Oct. 29; the National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, Hans Kindler conducting, Nov. 30; Nine O'Clock Opera Company, presenting Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro" in English, Dec. 12; Trio of New York, Jan. 7; Jarmila Novotna, soprano, Feb. 1; and Vronsky and Babin, duo-pianists, March 18.

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Syracuse Has Fine Background of Peacefully Assimilating Divergent Peoples

Citizens Draw Refreshment These Days From History

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Bountiful in background of industrial conversion and of assimilation of opposing peoples, Syracuse draws constant refreshment these days from its own history as it strides near the head of a nation gearing for total war and looking ahead for total peace.

The Six Nations of the Iroquois Confederacy which at one time were a major opponent of British, French, and American aims today retain their historic headquarters in this area.

Formation of that Confederacy in itself was a noble achievement and the eventual composing of differences between white and red on a peaceful basis perhaps augurs well for solving modern problems arising from present connotations of "white" and "red." Certainly the record of assimilation of Germans, Italians, Irish and other divergent stocks is one which any community could be proud, forecasting an ever wider settlement involving lands of their forefathers.

Factory Reverts

On the industrial front, Syracuse has an even more brilliant tablet of honor. Founded originally as a salt-wells center, it herculeanly aided in sponsoring key sections of the vast canal system of the State. When salt sources elsewhere quenched the local industry, the community after the Civil War rose as if a single man to build a major manufacturing community with the invaluable assets remaining even without a salt market.

One of these enterprises was a gun factory which late in the last century turned out a typewriter, leading to a major role in this important item of the machine age. Today that factory has "reverted" rather than "converted" to the arms industry.

Typical of Syracuse's ever-adaptable ability is the story told of the 85-year-old music store which Melville Clark inherited from his father. In the restrictive days of the Civil War, when too few persons were buying instruments, 98-cent items in notions and general lines were stocked and displayed. Today, Mr. Clark as immediate past president of the National Association of Music Merchants is pushing a program specifying how music merchants, with stocks dwindling in normal lines, can actually prosper in the present war.

Woolworth Legend

Part of Syracuse's legend of alert merchandising is the story that during those first 98-cents days, the elder Mr. Clark noticed a man browsing but not buying; identifying himself to the inquiring storekeeper, the man replied: "F. W. Woolworth." Syracuse believes the one-price, low-price system of retailing originated here.

Since last fall, pay rolls have been at record peaks, with the end not yet, say officials pointing to new military and industrial establishments still rising in the area.

At the southern end of beautiful Lake Onondaga, this community continues to benefit from its central position in the Empire State. Conventions, more business than social, continue to arrive; the Chamber of Commerce, so busy with coordinating war orders, has hardly had time to push its convention-getting program, but the meetings come anyway.

Syracuse's modern importance matches its place in history and literature. James Fenimore Cooper, critics say, owes his "Natty Bumppo" character of Ephraim Webster, who founded the modern community in 1786, starting a trading post and becoming quite Indianized in family life. Longfellow's "Hiawatha" assured a permanent place in story and sing-song for that Onondaga chief, in a direct line above the present chief, in a tradition that an Onondagan shall rule over the famous Nations.

French explorers had first come upon the salt marshes in 1654, allaying fear of the Indians about the demon of the bitter water.

The community grew from efforts to extract and market salt. The State was influenced by partisan senators to finance terminal facilities, chosing the present downtown site. The Genesee Turnpike grew through here, and remains today as one major leg of the most important intersection of mid-state New York: where east and west is connected with Canada and the south.

Cast Shot for 1812

Manufacturing, which must have been an unassuring side issue in those salt days, began in 1793 with the making of wooden plows and iron staves, in the first furnace this far west; kettles for salt rendering were made, and the facilities later cast shot for 1812.

The salt makers pressed for the Erie Canal, finding unimproved water facilities being too unreliable. The digging of the canal in the early decades of the past century brought even greater salt prosperity, bolstering it with low water-route rates; the business grew to a record of 8,000,000 bushels a year during the Civil War.

During these early days "Syracuse" was set upon as the permanent name, with the enlarged community embracing "Salina" appropriated, incorporated in 1824; the rest of the community at various times was known as Bogardus Corners, Milan, Cossit's Corners, and Corinth. The present name was suggested after the first postmaster, John Wilkinson, had read a poem on the Greek city in Sicily, also situated among salt marshes and springs.

Syracuse assured itself of a permanent mention, in the nation's saga of fighting for freedom, in 1851, with the "Jerry Rescue": An escaped slave had been found peaceably at work here in a new life; he was arrested but freed by a mob headed by a pastor from Boston, the Rev. Dr. Samuel May. His house still stands in the center of town, reminding all of stirring steps taken here for individual liberty.

In political history, Syracuse will always be renowned. Its "Republican Tree" marks the spot where gathered in 1854 a group of men who later formed the Republican Party—Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, and Vivus W. Smith, the latter a local newspaper editor. A. G. O. P. meeting here in 1859 sounded an early bugle for war in resolving "against treason" of any State opposing union.

In progressive policies of that Party, Syracuse still remains foremost; a long-time Mayor, Rollin Marvin, who relinquished office last year only under a new law against succession in office, was one of the first Party regulars to push Wendell Willkie at Philadelphia in 1940 and today remains potent in Republic calculations.

Took Stock

After other sources disclosed cheaper salt, that which had been the basic industry here was rendered obsolete, along about Civil War days. No ghost-town fate was contemplated by Syracusans. They took stock of their assets: railroads, canals, brine, limestone, gypsum, money, and labor supply, and marched around the corner to become a "City of Diversified Industry."

John D. Gray in 1866 brought his shoe factory from Little Falls. In 1870 local clay gave itself up to shapes that later spread to more tables as pottery than any other American deposit. The forerunner of crucible steel was soon founded. In 1876 the "chilled plow" was devised and put into production. In '87, the Smith gun factory "converted" to typewriters. In '94 Franklin Die-Casting went a bit afield to develop a prominent automobile that took the name "Syracuse" over the nation's highways.

Educational and cultural developments kept step. The first high school rose in '68. The University of Syracuse sprung up in '71, and today there's hardly a score larger in the nation. Parks began in '86, and few communities are more entitled to the name "A City of Parks."

On the Syracuse campus in New York's State College of Forestry, Syracusans also feel great loyalty to other schools in the area: Cornell, Colgate, Hobart, Geneva, Wells, St. Lawrence, Clarkson, and four normal schools.

Syracuse is the traditional home of New York's State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition. This year, its handsome layout has been drafted for military purposes, cancelling the historic fall event for the duration.

High school exhibits, 4-H clubs, and pertinent organizations, however, keep alive interest in the farm, so important to the back country of the community.

On the Crossroads of New York

Clinton Square, Syracuse, looking east to the 22-story State Tower Office Building, dominating the intersection almost exactly in the center of the Empire State. Here the North-South arterial between Canada and Florida—U. S. 11—and the East-West highway, the old Genesee Turnpike—N. Y. 5—meet. In the center is the Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Barnard
Thomas E. Kennedy
Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y.

Mayor Calls War Effort Prime Duty

By Thomas E. Kennedy
Mayor of Syracuse, N. Y.
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—In times like these we like to think of Syracuse not as the best city in the State or in the nation because of its fine school and parks, its university and it business, and its industry and it people, but rather as a city that is contributing through its municipal and private facilities and the loyalty of its citizens its full share to the war effort.

A city noted in peacetime for its diversified industry, its skilled workmen, and its progressive government, Syracuse is using all of these in an all-out war effort that is bringing great credit to it and, more important, is playing a major role in the battle of production so essential to the successful prosecution of the global war in which our nation is fighting for its very existence.

The diversity of its industry and the skill of its workmen has enabled its factories to convert nearly 100 per cent to war production and has attracted important new military and industrial installations.

Loyal industrial workers have put their shoulder to the wheel and without hint, or sign of labor trouble are working the clock around to provide for their brothers on the fighting fronts of the world the material so essential to victory.

Thus Syracuse is geared for war. But Syracuse is planning for peace.

Recognizing the great tax demands upon its people for war expeditures, the Municipal Government is attempting to economize and thus indirectly enable its citizens to bear a greater share of war costs in the future.

While economizing at present, the Government also is planning for the future so that when peace comes the City will be in a position to launch a program of municipal development that will keep it in pace with the nation of the future.

Municipal departments concerned with education, public services, and streets and parks have been instructed to make plans for the future of Syracuse. Also we are giving attention to the industrial future by denoting vacant lands suitable for new factories.

In its economizing, Syracuse is trying to follow a policy of wise spending. It is not eliminating essential services but rather attempting to render them in the most economical way. It is not abandoning street improvements on the theory that if streets are entirely neglected the ultimate cost of replacing them increases several fold and there is no real economy.

The municipal budget for next year is lower than this year despite demands of civilian defense and other wartime activities.

Syracusans Find Landmarks At Home a 'Treat' in Wartime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Now that war restricts time and means of travel, Syracusans are rediscovering and "re-enjoying" their own landmarks and spots of beauty right at home.

Clinton Square, the geographical crossroads of New York, can well serve as a base point for a strolling tour of an hour or half a day. Here the north-south arterial from Florida to Canada, U. S. Highway No. 11, meets the east-west arterial, the old Genesee Turnpike, now State Highway No. 5, which comes in on Erie Boulevard, formed when the old canal was filled in at this point.

The Square offers a solemn tribute with its Soldiers and Sailors Monument.

Dominating the eastern side of the Square, the State Tower Office Building rises 22 stories, as the City's tallest. Of concrete and steel, it is faced with limestone and terra cotta. Built in 1928, it cost $1,500,000.

Balancing it across the Square is the new Post Office Building. Prominent among the old buildings hedging the Square is the "Jerry Rescue" building, built in 1830 as a police station but now used as a private business office. It gained its name in 1851 when abolitionists rescued a Negro who had been jailed as a fugitive slave.

Vying near by as the hub of the City is Vanderbilt Square, where railroad terminals and hostelries as long ago as 1837 began molding this prominent center.

James Street is regarded as the avenue of finest homes. On this street close to the City's center is the Museum of Fine Arts in a converted mansion, handy to all residents. Upstreet is the century-old Leavenworth mansion built for Elias W. Leavenworth, who served as a local lawyer and the town's second mayor before embarking on his military career.

Burnet Park, whose 135 acres make it the largest in the City, was donated in 1886 by Maj. John B. Burnet. Its gardens and zoos attract Syracusans on leisure.

Chief rival for landscaped beauty is Thornden Park, at the foot of University Place. Bought in 1922, its 76 acres embrace vast gardens, with 200 varieties of old-fashioned perennials and 7,000 rose bushes of 150 varieties of hybrids and climbers. Swimming pool, diamond, children's playground, tennis courts, and natural amphitheater for community events make it a popular place of recreation.

Other points of interest include the 84 acres of the University of Syracuse, the 93 acres of the New York State College of Forestry, Elmwood Park, with its Furnace Brook where Nicholas Mikles cast shot for the War of 1812; the Onondaga Historical Association Building, the Public Library, County Building, City Hall, many beautiful churches and statues, and the site of the Old Arsenal, built in 1810 as protection against Indians. Its ruins comprise the community's most prominent relic.

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Syracuse Girds for Total War With 'Day' to Illustrate the Country's Effort

Onondaga's 'China' Advice Appreciated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Housewives—and their helpful husbands—can profit from everyday advice emanating here from one of the world's largest manufacturers of "true china" tableware.

Quality, durability, design, and price as concerns of the household multiply their importance in wartime, and that's why homemakers everywhere appreciate such words as those available here at the Onondaga Pottery Company, whose trade-marks are found in more homes and institutions perhaps than any other tablewear manufacturer in the world.

Three Tests

Like other American manufacturers, the makers of "Syracuse" are particularly alert today to make sure war restrictions on shipping don't beguile housewives into concluding that no fine china is available or replaceable. As might be expected, of course, American makers believe they have the "best" in the world, claiming to have "gone on" from the admitted craftsmanship of the Old World and the Orient and added two distinct American phases, touching on American history and American modernity.

While "china" as a label has been used to cover the range of wares from porcelain to earthenware, discriminating buyers, the makers aver, will employ "china" only to describe ware which passes these three tests: translucent, when held to the light; bell-like in tone, when tapped on the edge, proving it to be completely vitrified; non-porous and non-absorbent, and glasslike in cleavage if fractured.

"Vitrified," it is explained, means fired almost to the melting point of the clay, so that it fuses almost like the solidifying of a hot liquid.

Thus "true china," the makers insist, must never be demeaned by use for "semi-porcelain" or "earthenware," which is generally thick, opaque, porous and absorbent, and jagged in fracture, easier to chip or crack.

Feldspar Used

"Porcelain" is vitreous and translucent and has either a hard-paste base using feldspar or a soft-paste base using bone ash or other solidifier.

"Bone china," prominent in imported china, has gained a reputation for strength, although analyzers agree that strength depends upon heat treatment and formula, rather than the fluxing agent. Thus American makers have generally dropped bone ash in favor of feldspar, regarded as more controllable.

Aside from the artistic viewpoint (which some people justifiably regard as the only viewpoint), critics in all countries seem to agree that American china cannot be surpassed for durability and price.

Further tests of "fine china" are: guarantee against crazing, such as is caused by oven heat; its thinness; and its steel-hard glaze, resisting knife marks.

Made to Stand Up

American makers have developed china to compare with traditional shapes and patterns which in the past could be used only on "state" occasions, for today "best" china is made to stand use at every meal.

Americans being so price conscious, American quality can be appreciated from the fact that it competes on a market in which imported china must pay a duty as high sometimes as a third of the retail price. While this might be attributed to lower labor costs abroad, it also indicates that high-quality materials may at the same time be excluded.

Husbands, of course, can appreciate the angles of good china if only from the desire to get their money's worth. As dish washers, husbands may find themselves defeating their financial selves if they don't pay attention to the following Onondaga advice:

Never allow pieces to strike, slide, or scrape against one another. Don't abuse it, even though good china may have glaze (liquid glass in its molten state) harder than steel and normally won't chip or crack easily.

Hang Cups

Do not nest cups, but hang them on hooks. When building up stacks of plates, do not slide them into place, but drop them each gently into position, after resting the rim on that of the piece below.

Avoid rubbing against soft metal such as aluminum; use stainless steel knives only; avoid silver-plated blades.

In preparing ware for washing, the best practice is to rinse soil off with a water spray. If this is not convenient, scrape the dishes with a soft brush or rubber wiper. Wash as soon after use as possible (reading can wait, as the wife has often remarked).

China should be washed by hand with soft water and pure soap or soap powder, rinsed with clean, hot water, drained and wiped with soft linen towel having a smooth texture, or permitted to drain dry.

Do not use scouring pad or powder of any kind. Do not allow aluminum or silver to rub against the ware while washing. Ware may be safely warmed before use, but should not be subjected to full oven heat. Do not allow it to become too hot to handle, and do not permit fat or other foodstuffs to burn on.

"Oh, Henry! the dishes!"

Robert J. Arnold

Examples of Fine China

Syracuse is known the world over for its fine China, made here under that label by the Onondaga Pottery Company, whose output includes both household and institutional lines. The pattern here is called "Blossom Time."

All Citizenry Enter Fight Against Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—All Syracuse is at war with the Axis! The very last resident on that very last block has been brought into the total war through the touch of the draft on his family, his own war-plant job, his civilian protection assignment after work hours, and campaigns which are now reaching into his attic for scrap and into his pocket for his last dime to buy a war stamp.

Inland cities may have a more difficult task to regard themselves on a fighting front, but few coastal cities can report more support proportionately than is being evidenced here day and night, week in and week out.

"Total war" for Syracuse dates from its "War Day" a few weeks ago when a parade of 15,000 from every part of the war effort was witnessed by just about every other of the 204,000 residents. That parade followed the prize address of the previous day by Joseph Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, who made Syracuse proud to be the platform for one of the best fight talks yet heard.

Football

The parade preceded an Army-Giant football game for Army War Relief, in which some $14,000 was realized.

Staged by the combined War Council of Syracuse and Onondaga County, the parade included more than 10,000 volunteer workers, plus troops and bands from near-by military establishments, and other representatives of civic groups; leading the parade were standard-bearers of the United Nations. The street spectacle preceded the launching of the intensive scrap drive now on, and the enthusiasm was thrust along from peak to peak with events still continuing. Actor Charles Laughton immediately led a war bond rally on the City Hall steps. Two nights later a surprise blackout helped to simulate the reality of war.

More than 5,000 volunteers are being enrolled this month, to bring the grand total to 15,000.

Twin objectives of the combined War Council of the City and County, as outlined in a recent interview with the director, Jerome D. Barnum, are: "To give everyone a proper understanding of the magnitude of the war effort and to generate respect for the entire civilian-protection movement and each worker in it."

Helmet and Armband

Wardens, for instance, are identified with helmet and armband, but the thousands of volunteer typists, filter assistants, and messengers are just as important but as yet not adequately appreciated, it was pointed out by Mr. Barnum, a veteran newspaper publisher here.

Ambassador Grew was entertained at lunch with a "War-food" meal prepared and served by the Canteen Corps of the American Red Cross in the Hotel Syracuse.

The perspicacious Ambassador was greeted here by the Right Rev. Malcolm E. Peabody, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York, a prep-school classmate whom he had not seen since Groton days.

At the luncheon were distinguished Syracusans, including Mrs. Jonathan M. Wainwright, wife of Douglas MacArthur's successor on Bataan, and First Lieut. W. S. Smith, 3d, first local boy to be invalided home.

Enterprise shown by civic leaders in arranging such a luncheon cannot be understated because of difficulties in calendaring for a single date.

Campaigns

Current campaigns include scrap, bonds, civilian defense recruitment, war nutrition and physical fitness, and entertainment for those in the armed services.

A "commando" course is being pioneered here in public schools to allow each boy to participate. Educators from many points in New York State are coming to copy the newly devised obstacle course, which has been tested by soldiers in this district and pronounced adequately gruelling.

Hospitality for soldiers, sailors, and marines has entertained 62,000 in three months; this may increase fivefold upon completion of new installations in this area and upon the spreading of the good word of Syracusan hospitality, Mr. Barnum perdicts.

Believing citizenry should know what they are spending on home-front protection, Mr. Barnum pointed to the $39,803 budget under which the Council operates between June 1 and Dec. 1. Divided 80-20 between City and County (on the basis of assessed valuations), the City's share includes $13,000 remaining from the City's original $25,000 appropriated earlier this year; the rest of the City's is coming from its share of corporate tax subventions; the County is getting its share from a contingent fund.

Rent, $1,326

Items include: Salaries, $10,178; rent, $1,326; furniture and office equipment, $1,260; travel, $595; warden signs and equipment, $1,224; training and educational program, $3,605; signal control system, $4,500; office supplies, printing, and publishing, $2,625; salvage committee, $1,025; and contingent, $5,000.

Special appropriations may increase this as time goes on, while Federal and State offices of civilian defense may provide more and more equipment and supervision. In addition, private contributions continue to swell the total available for servicemen hospitality.

Former Ambassador Aids 'War Day'

Syracuse's direct participation in the war effort is attested by the photo taken during the recent "War Day" celebrations to aid civilian mobilization. Left: Mrs. Jonathan Wainwright, a native of Syracuse and wife of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's successor on Bataan; Jerome Barnum, newspaper publisher who heads the combined War Council of Syracuse and Onondaga County, and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan, who made one of his first speeches in Syracuse after his return from Japan.

Orangemen Aim to Reverse Result of '41 Cornell Game

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Undefeated Orangemen of the University of Syracuse gridiron roll onto the field here Saturday afternoon against Cornell all primed to keep their record clear and set to avenge last year's 6-0 defeat at the hands of the invaders.

Early-season victories show that Coach Ossie Solem has done himself proud with his material, inasmuch as all teams were faced with the common problems of draft and new rules.

In starting his sixth season as head man here, Coach Solem had to reconstruct his offense, since the reversed center formation was voided by football's rules committee. That he has been successful is confirmed in the record of allowing but one touchdown as his team defeated Clarkson 58 to 6, Boston University 25 to 0, Western Reserve 13 to 0, and Holy Cross 19 to 0.

Whether the momentum will roll over the traditional rival from Ithaca remains to be seen. If tradition means anything, Cornell has the advantage, having won 15 of the past 20 games.

Syracusans think its eleven is "about due" for a championship year, Cornell's threat to the contrary notwithstanding. Last year Syracuse won five, lost two, and tied one—losing to Penn State as well as Cornell and tying Colgate.

The rest of the 1942 schedule calls for North Carolina Navy Fliers here Oct. 31, Penn State at State College, Pa., Nov. 7, Colgate here Nov. 14, and Rutgers at New Brunswick, N. J., Nov. 21.

United War Fund Now in Full Swing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 22

Now in the midst of its first United War Fund Campaign, Syracuse is striving to fill a quota of $1,045,997 to be collected between Oct. 13 and 30.

Of 44 agencies included, 32 belong to the Community Chest.

N. Y. Milk-Pool Handlers Rapidly Accepting Subsidy

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—More than two thirds of the New York area milk-pool handlers already have accepted the Federal subsidy plan whereby the Government, seeking to avert an inflationary price jump, will lose an estimated $400,000 a month.

By Oct. 19, 92 of the area's 139 handlers had forwarded their acceptances and the remaining ones were expected to be heard from soon.

It was explained at the office of Charles J. Blanford, Federal-State Marketing Area Administrator, that when the subsidy begins operating next month, the Commodity Credit Corporation will take title to the milk at 20 cents a 100 pounds higher than the present figure, then sell it back to the same handlers at the old price.

This, it was said, would enable the handlers to pass the milk along to distributors without taking any loss.

The pool handlers affected operate 475 plants receiving milk from 57,000 farmers in Eastern and North Central Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Vermont, Berkshire County, Mass., and Litchfield and Fairfield Counties, Conn.

Meanwhile, milk distributors' representatives and milk-wagon-driver unions met in closed session before the Metropolitan Milk Distributors Commission to make proposals concerning the Office of Defense Transportation order to cut mileage in deliveries 25 per cent and to stop special deliveries except to hospitals.

Civic Music Association Launches 26th Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 22—Opening its twenty-sixth season last week with the appearance of Fritz Kriesler, the Syracuse Civic Music Association presents the Don Cossack Chorus and dancers, Nov. 19; Iva Kitchell, comedy dancer and pantomimist, Dec. 14; the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, Fritz Reiner conducting, Feb. 9; Polyna Stoska, Lithuanian recitalist, Jan. 13; The Ballet Theater, March 11; and Artur Rubinstein, pianist, April 5.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day's sales	700,540
1942 volume to date	88,280,036
1941 volume to date	114,315,336

Late Buying In Rail Shares Props Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 22 (AP)—Late buying in the rails put props under today's stock market and enabled assorted leaders to replace fractional declines with modest advances at the close.

From the start few issues displayed any real weakness and, with selling exceptionally slack throughout, bidders turned to selected carriers in the final hour and gains running to a point or so were fairly well distributed when the final gong sounded. There still were numerous exceptions, however, although activity picked up on the reversal of the downswing. Volume was around 600,000 shares.

Many customers stood aside in the morning as it was felt the market looked somewhat topheavy. The Associated Press 60-stock average recently had twice made a new high since last November only to back away. The war news remained uninspiring.

Diverting attention to the transportation section was the Union Pacific 9 bonths' statement reporting $12.75 a common share compared with $4.96 in the same 1941 time. Forecasts of mounting net for Santa Fe also were a bolstering influence. The former was up moderately while the latter tacked on about a point.

Attracting support were N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, American Telephone, Bethlehem, U. S. Rubber, American Can, Chrysler, General Motors, American Airlines, United Air Lines, Eastern Air Lines, Westinghouse and Consolidated Aircraft.

International Railways of Central America directors took no action on a dividend for the 5 per cent preferred and the stock dipped several points to a new bottom since 1938.

Occasional losers were du Pont, Kennecott, Republic Steel, Goodyear, General Electric, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak and Allied Chemical.

Trading was temporarily suspended in the last half hour, the stock tickers printing this notice:

"Trading on the exchange temporarily suspended during air raid drill or alarm in New York City."

Bond Market Steady

The bond market held an even course today with substantial help from the reorganized rail group.

Going into the final hour numerous low to medium priced carrier liens were ahead small fractions to around a point while the general corporate list was about evenly balanced between minor gains and losses.

Trading in rails boosted quotations on numerous issues of the Illinois Central, Missouri-Kansas-Texas, Northern Pacific and Southern Pacific roads.

Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60 and such bonds as Frisco 4½s of '78, along with a sizable group of Missouri-Pacific issues, also moved higher.

Under water at times were Rock Island 4s of '88, New Haven 4½s of '67 and Seaboard 6s.

Columbia Gas May 5s of '52 were up in fair volume while Portland Gas & Electric 4½s lost ground.

Fractional advices were added to yesterday's gains by a number of South African bonds in the foreign section.

Small Price Gains In Grain Canceled

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (AP)—Fractional price advances posted for most grain futures during early trading today faded away later when buying dwindled almost to nothing.

Scattered purchasing credited to mills in the wheat and rye pits and lifting of hedges to offset large corn sales to outside industries helped to raise prices of these cereals about ½ per cent at times. Failure of flour demand to improve, even though prices are well below the ceiling, checked the advance in wheat.

Stocks Generally Firm in London

LONDON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The stock market closed generally firm today. Kaffir development shares were firm, diamond and copper shares maintained, and rubber and tea issues closed firmer. South American rails were strong. Home rails reacted on profit taking. Oils were unchanged.

British funds closed steady. The foreign list was higher selectively.

William Fox Denied Case Review by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP) — William Fox, one-time movie magnate, failed to obtain a Supreme Court review of a decision which refused to permit him to withdraw a plea of guilty to charges of conspiracy to obstruct justice. He had been sentenced on the charges to serve a year and a day in a Federal penitentiary and had been fined $3,000.

Mr. Fox, who is at liberty on $5,000 bail, contended through attorneys that the United States Attorney General had agreed to the withdrawal of his guilty plea and that charges had been dropped against two alleged co-conspirators.

Cream of Wheat Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Cream of Wheat Corp. reported net profit of $918,726 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, or $1.53 a share, compared with $1,103,823, or $1.84 a share, in the like 1941 period.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	1943 High	1943 Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60b	2	47½	47½	47½Oct 20	
48¾	39	Acme SU (3)	1	43¼	43¼	43¼Oct 21	
7¾	5½	Adams E .15e	12	7¾	7½	7½ — ¼	
24	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	2	24½	24	24½ +1	
14½	10	Addressog (1)	5	15	14¼	15 + ⅜	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	7	37⅞	37¼	37¾ — ⅛	
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	10	2	1⅞	2	
½	⅛	Alleghany Cp	3	½	⅛	½	
5⅞	3½	Allegh pf xw	2	5¼	5¼	5½ — ⅛	
6	3½	All'gpf$3.50ww	6	5¾	5¾	5¾Oct 21	
17	9⅝	Allegh pr pf	2	12⅞	12¾	12¾ — ¼	
22¼	16	Allegh L $1.20e	2	19⅝	19½	19½ + ⅛	
6½	3⅛	Allen Ind (1g)	1	6¾	6¾	6¾ + ⅛	
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	145	145	145 — ½	
12¼	10	Allied Kid (1)	2	10½	10½	10½Oct 21	
15⅜	11⅞	Allied Mi ⅜a	4	15½	15¼	15⅜ + ⅛	
6¼	4	Allied St .45e	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	
81	64	Allied St pf 5	1	73	73	73	
30¼	22	Allis-C M ¾a	17	26¾	26½	26½ — ¼	
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ¾a	3	18⅝	18½	18⅝Oct 21	
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1	1	1	
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf ⅜k	1	13¼	13¼	13¼Oct 18	
70	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	70½	69¾	69¾ — ¼	
23⅝	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20	2	23⅛	22¾	23⅛ + ⅛	
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1¾g	15	45⅝	44	45½ + ⅞	
8⅞	5⅞	Am B N (.40e)	1	9	9	9 + ⅛	
5⅜	3⅜	Am Bosch ¼e	1	5⅞	5¾	5¾ + ⅛	
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	7	28½	28	28½ — ⅛	
2½	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
70½	56⅜	Am Can (3)	1	67⅞	66⅜	67⅜ +1	
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170 Oct 21	
33	20	Am Car & Fdy	1	27	26⅜	26¾ — ¼	
73¾	55½	Am CF pf$1¼a	6	66½	65¾	66½ + ¼	
20½	16	Am Ch&Cl⅛e	1	19¼	19¼	19½ — ⅛	
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾Oct 2	
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	93	93	93	
6½	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	6⅛	5¾	6⅛Oct 20	
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜ + ⅛	
15⅛	8⅞	Am Distill	12	14¾	14½	14½ — ⅛	
1½	⅝	Am Ecaus Till	5	1½	1⅜	1½	
6	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	2	5	5	5 Oct 7	
24	16¼	Am Expt 1½a	6	23¾	23¼	23¼ + ⅛	
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛ — ⅛	
38¾	16¼	Am FP6pf .90k	5	35½	35½	35½	
43¾	18⅞	AFP$7pf1.05k	7	39	38¼	39 + ½	
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	6	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝ — ⅛	
35	25½	Am-H SS 2¼a	1	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝ — ⅛	
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	5	3	2⅞	2⅞Oct 21	
36¼	32½	Am HL pf (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼Oct 16	
50	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	6	49½	49½	49½ + ¼	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞Oct 21	
34	25	Am Ice pf	3	31½	31	31½Oct 21	
4⅜	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	4¼	4¼	4¼Oct 20	
/	5	Am Invest .55e	3	>	5	>	
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	5	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞ + ⅜	
89½	65	AmLo pf 5¼k	3	83	83	83 + ¾	
12¼	9½	Am M&F .60e	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
7⅛	4	Am M & Met	1	7	7	7	
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	5	19¼	19	19 — ⅛	
ⅱ	½	Am Pow & Lt	1	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6p33⅓k	9	19⅜	19	19 — ⅛	
22	12½	APL$5p2.81k	6	17¼	17¼	17¼ + ¼	
5⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	16	5¾	5¾	5¾ + ⅛	
12	9½	Am R M .70e	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	
8	4¾	Am Saf R ⅛a		7¾	7¾	7¾	
10¾	6¾	Am Seat ½e	4	11	11	11 + ¼	
4	35½	Am Smelt (2)	8	40¾	40½	40¾ — ⅛	
147	132½	Am Smlt pf 7	1	142	142	142 —1½	
36	29	Am Snuff2.80e	3	36	36	36	
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl F 1½	16	20⅜	20¼	20⅜ + ¼	
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾ — ⅛	
12	7½	Am Stove1.20	1	12	12	12 Oct 21	
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	9	19¼	18⅞	19¼ + ¾	
97½	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	88	88	88 Oct 21	
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼ + ⅛	
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	26	126¼	124⅞	126¼ +1¼	
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	4	42¾	42¾	42¾	
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	13	44¼	43½	44¼ + ¾	
143⅜	120	Am Tob pf (6)	2	131½	131	131	
6⅝	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	36	6⅞	6⅝	6¾ + ⅛	
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	19	29⅜	29	29¼ + ⅛	
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	115¾	115¼	115¼Oct 21	
3⅜	1⅞	Am Water Wks	27	3⅛	3	3⅛	
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	1	49¾	49	49 +1	
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½ + ⅛	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 4k	3	62½	61⅝	62⅛	
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	16	4¾	4½	4½ — ⅛	
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf3¾k	2	45	45	45 Oct 21	
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1½e)	18	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17	12⅜	Anchor H .30e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾Oct 21	
12¼	7⅜	Andes Cop ⅜a	1	11	11	11 — ½	
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½Oct 16	
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M1½a	1	34	34	34 Oct 19	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜Oct 21	
4½	2½	Armour III	2	3	3	3	
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	3	46½	46	46½ — ¼	
66	40½	Arm III pf	1	40½	40½	40½Oct 21	
29¼	21	Armstrong ¾a	6	29¼	28¾	28⅞Oct 21	
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅝e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞Oct 19	
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾Oct 19	
6¼	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	6	6	6 + ⅛	
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	69	69	69 Oct 17	
83	53	ADG2pf163⅛k	1	72	72	72 Oct 17	
27⅜	20	Associates 1 2	2	26¾	26¾	26¾Sep 29	
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	27	52	50¾	52 —1⅛	
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	6	70	69½	69½ — ⅛	
34½	19¾	At Cst L 1g	7	33¼	32⅞	33 — ⅛	
34	16½	At G&WI 3g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼ + ¼	
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	44	44	44 Oct 20	
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .55e	6	18½	18¼	18¼ — ⅛	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	105	105	105 Oct 20	
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ⅛a	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48	48	48	
70	43	Atlas Pow2¼e	1	56	56	56 Oct 21	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛	
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝Oct 17	
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	109	3¾	3⅜	3¾	

B

14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	12	3¾	3⅝	3¾ + ⅛	
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	4	6⅜	6½	6⅜	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¾	5¾	5¾Oct 21	
12⅜	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	6	12⅛	12	12⅛ — ⅛	
o	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝ — ⅛	
11⅞	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	26	11¾	11⅜	11¾ + ¼	
18½	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	9	14¾	14¼	14¾	
21¼	15½	Bayuk C 1⅛e	1	20	20	20 — ½	
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞ — ⅛	
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	103	103	103 Apr25	
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝Oct 20	
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	84	84	84 Oct 20	
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	5	8⅞	8¾	8¾ — ⅛	
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	21	16⅜	15¾	16⅜ + ⅜	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3a	20	35⅝	35¼	35⅝ + ¼	
14⅛	9⅞	Benf Ind 1.15e	2	13⅜	13¼	13¼Oct 21	
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½g	1	53¾	53¾	53¾Oct 20	
24⅛	17⅜	Best Co 1.60a	2	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜ + ⅛	
66⅞	49½	Beth Stl 4½pe	24	58⅜	57¼	58⅜ + ⅛	
121	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	113	113	113 — ½	
25	18¾	Bigelow-S1½e	1	24¾	24¾	24¾ + ⅛	
19⅜	14¼	Black-Dk 1.60	3	17⅜	17	17 — ⅛	
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛ — ⅛	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾a	1	13¼	13¼	13¼Oct 21	
21½	13⅛	Boeing Air 1e	34	18⅜	17⅞	18¼ + ⅛	
38¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	1	36	36	36	
17¼	13¼	Bond Str 1.60	6	15¼	15⅛	15¼ + ⅛	
22⅝	18⅜	Borden Co .90e	12	21⅞	21½	21⅞ + ⅛	
27⅞	19¾	Borg-War 1.60	12	26¾	26½	26½	
3⅛	1¾	Boston&Maine	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞ — ⅛	
30⅝	25	Bower Roll 2a	2	30¼	30	30 Oct 21	
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½Oct 21	
9¼	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	4	9¼	9	9¼ + ¼	
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	6	21	20¾	21	
34½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34¼	34¼	34½Oct 19	
43	30	Bristol-M1½e	1	35	35	35 — ½	
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	2	ⅱ	ⅱ	ⅱ	
1¾	1	Bkly-Man Tran	1	1	1	1	
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ½e	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛ — ⅛	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾Oct 9	
14	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B¾e	1	13½	13½	13½Oct 21	
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E.40e	2	7	6	7 + ⅛	
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	6	3	3	3 + ⅛	
7⅛	5¾	Budd Wh(½st)	1	6¼	6¼	6¾ — ⅛	
15¾	11¼	Buffalo 1.35e	4	15½	15	15½Oct 21	
24½	16¼	Bullard Co 2	18	25	24⅜	24⅜ + ¼	
26½	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	26½	26⅜	26½Oct 21	
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾a	1	55½	55½	55½	
9⅝	6¼	Burr Add .60e	4	9⅛	9	9⅛	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	3	3	3 — ⅛	
6¼	4¾	Butler Bros	2	5	5	5	
21½	19⅛	Butler pf 1½k	1	20½	20½	20½Oct 20	
3⅞	2¼	Butte C&Zinc	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞ + ⅛	
9⅜	½	Byers'(AM)	7	9	9	9	
15⅛	10	Byron J'k ¾e	7	14⅞	14½	14½ — ¼	

C

20¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	9	21	20½	21 + ½	
51⅝	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝A g 13	
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
7½	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	8	7⅛	7¼	7¼ + ⅛	
15¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	1	15	15	15 — ⅛	
13½	9½	Canada Dr .60	11	13¼	13	13¼ + ¼	
5¾	3⅜	Canadian Pac	34	5⅝	5½	5⅝ + ⅛	
37½	29⅛	Cannon Mills 2	1	32¾	32¾	32¾Oct 20	
3¼	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	3⅛	3	3⅛Oct 20	
28	22½	Carpen S (2e)	1	28	28	28 Oct 20	
2⅛	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	9	3⅛	3	3⅛Oct 21	
72	54¾	Case (J I) (3e)	4	72	71¼	72 Oct 21	
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	1	38½	38½	38½ — ¼	
25⅝	15	Celanese 1⅓a	15	25⅝	25¼	25⅝ + ⅛	
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ⅛	*8	7⅜	7¼	7¼ + ⅛	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	1	17	17	17 Oct 19	
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2⅛	2⅛	2	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3	3 Oct 20	
18	11	Cen Violeta 1a	2	13	13	13 Oct 21	
3¼	2	Century Rib 1f	5	3	2⅞	3 Oct 7	
34⅛	27	Cerro de P (4)	4	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛ + ⅜	
2⅜	1¼	Cert-teed Prod	2	2½	2½	2½Oct 21	
19	15½	Chain Belt 1e	3	17½	17¼	17½Oct 16	
18	14¾	Champ Pa (1)	6	18¼	18	18 + ¼	
9½	5½	Checker Cab	1	8⅝	8½	8⅝ + ⅛	
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	4	34	33⅞	33⅞ — ⅜	
198	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	96	96	96 Oct 20	
2	⅛	Chi & E Ill	2	1¾	1½	1¾ — ⅛	
7⅛	2½	Chi & E Ill A	3	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
2¾	1½	Chi Cr West	4	2½	2½	2½	
13¾	8¼	Chi Gr West	4	13	12⅞	13 + ⅛	
6½	4½	Chi Mill 1⅔g	3	6½	6½	6½ — ⅛	
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	7	15⅜	15¼	15¼	
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	38¼	38¼	38¼Oct 21	
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49½	49½	49½Oct 7	
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	¾	¾	¾	
1½	¼	CRI & P 7pf	2	1	1	1 — ⅛	
11⅜	8¾	Chi Yel Cab 1	2	11	11	11 Oct 8	
13¾	11⅛	Chickasha (1)	2	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛Oct 21	
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝ + ⅛	
66½	43⅞	Chrysler 2¾a	16	66⅛	65⅝	66⅜ + ¼	
10¾	9	City I&F 1.20	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3	2⅞	City Stores	1	3	3	3 Oct 19	
38⅞	28	Clark Eq 2¼e	2	38¼	38	38¼ + ¼	
29	22	CleveG.B.(1e)	2	28½	28⅜	28⅜ — ⅛	
44	32¼	Climax 1.20e	6	43½	43⅛	43½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾a	7	30¾	30¾	30¾	
80½	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	3	80½	79½	80½ +1½	
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62 Oct 14	
15⅞	11½	Colgate-P ½	3	15½	15¼	15½ + ⅛	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼k	5	104	104	104 Oct 21	
18¾	10⅝	Collins & A	2	17	16⅞	16⅞ — ½	
18½	13½	Col Fuel 1½a	1	15⅜	15½	15⅜ + ⅛	
14½	8½	Col Br A .90e	5	14½	14¼	14½Oct 21	
14¼	8¾	Col Br B .90e	4	14½	14¼	14½	
1¾	1	Col G&E .10g	47	1½	1½	1½	
54	30½	Col G&E pfA 6	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜ —1⅛	
11¼	5½	Columbia Pict	5	11	11	11 + ⅛	
3⅝	24	Colum Ppf2¾k	5	34½	34½	34⅜Oct 19	
77	51	Colum Carb 3a	12	76¾	76½	76½ — ¼	
24½	16½	Comi Credit 3	12	23⅞	23¾	23⅜ — ⅛	
101	91½	Comi C pf 4½	2	101	101	101 Oct 15	
28¾	20¾	Comi Inv Tr 3	23	28⅛	27⅞	28	
105¼	100¾	Com Texpf 4½	1	105¼	105¼	105¼Oct 15	
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
ⅱ	⅛	Comr'th&South	32	ⅱ	⅛	⅛	
44½	21¼	Com & Sou pf	2	32⅜	31½	32⅜ + ⅜	
23¾	17¾	Com Ed 1.60e	23	21½	21⅛	21¼	
3½	1⅞	Conde Nast .40e	1	2½	2½	2½Oct 20	
16¾	12½	Congoleum-R 1	6	16	16	16	
21½	15	Consol Aire 1e	96	21¼	20	21¼ +1¼	
11¾	9⅜	Cons Cig 1⅓g	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝ — ⅛	
7¾	6	Cons Cop ¼e	32	5⅝	5½	5⅝ + ⅛	
15½	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	20	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜Oct 20	
⅛	⅛	Cons Film Ind	5	⅛	⅛	⅛Oct 20	
9	7	Cons F pf ¾k	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝ + ⅛	
2¼	1½	Cons Laundries	1	2¼	2¼	2¼Oct 14	
7	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	37	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	⅝	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5	5	5 Oct 19	
8½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	7⅜	7	7⅜ + ⅛	
36½	22	Consol'n-C pf	1	33	33	33 —1	
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	2	84¾	83½	83½ —1⅜	
16¼	11⅜	Container 1¼a	13	16½	16⅛	16⅜ + ¼	
3⅞	2¼	Cont Baking	18	3¾	3⅝	3¾Oct 21	
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	98½	98½	98½	
28	21½	Cont Can 1e	18	27⅛	26¼	27⅛ + ⅜	
8¼	5⅞	Cont D F ½e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ + ⅛	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	8	40¾	40¼	40¾ + ⅛	
4	2¾	Cont Mot .40e	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
25½	17	Cont O Del (1)	17	25⅜	25	25¼ + ⅛	
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ¾e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
12½	8⅜	Cop'weld S .80	1	10½	10½	10½Oct 21	
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½g	1	47½	47½	47½Oct 21	
55¾	42¼	Corn Pr 2.60	6	52¾	52¼	52½	
⅞	2⅛	Coty Inc .15e	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
ⅱ	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
14½	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	14	13⅞	13½	13⅝ — ¼	
16⅜	12½	Cr ot Wh 1.60	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	3	8¼	8	8¼ + ¼	
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	8	18⅛	17¾	17¾ — ⅛	
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	38	38	38 Oct 21	
12½	10	Crown Zel (1)	11	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝ — ⅜	
26	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	14	35⅝	34¾	35½ + ⅝	
79¼	63	Crucible pf (5)	8	77½	77	77½Oct 21	
9	5	Cub-Am S ¾e	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	
85	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	1	84	84	84 Oct 6	
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	2	10½	10	10 — ½	
19⅜	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	17¾	17¾	17¾Sep 25	
2	ⅱ	Curtis Publish	12	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
20⅜	12	Curt p pf1.35k	2

Commerce and Finance

Record Tax Bill Becomes Law as Roosevelt Signs Measure

Business and Industry

Senator Urges Co-ordination Of Oil Effort

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), viewing depletion of the nation's petroleum reserves as a "threat of the utmost gravity," called today for greater co-ordination of federal efforts to avert an oil crisis in the midst of war.

Chairman of a public lands committee which reported the Army and Navy were dependent for tremendous oil supplies upon "the unco-ordinated activity" of five agencies, Senator O'Mahoney told reporters new wells must be drilled without delay.

Despite civilian curtailment, he said, crude oil consumption is keeping up with a production of slightly more than 4,000,000 barrels a day.

Yesterday's committee report disclosed that tests showed the Army needed 15,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day for a ground force of 7,500,000 contemplated by war officials.

Additional Needs

"Add to that, fuel oil for the Navy and fuel oil for the Merchant Marine," the report continued. "Add again, gasoline for the air armadas, toluene for explosives and butadiene for rubber. Then, at last a comprehension of huge quantities of petroleum that are needed begins to dawn upon the mind."

Commending Harold L. Ickes for his organization of the petroleum industry as petroleum co-ordinator and Secretary of Interior, the report asserted, however, that he lacked authority over the War Production Board, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Price Administration, all dealing with some aspects of the oil problem.

It said "there should at least be an understanding" between Mr. Ickes and the War Production Board "whereby adequate priorities could be guaranteed for the drilling of necessary wells and the construction of necessary pipelines."

More than 13,000 wells which "should now be in process of drilling" cannot be drilled without WPB release of necessary steel, the report asserted, adding the WPB has not been able to utilize fully huge untouched deposits of iron ore in many parts of the United States to break the "steel bottleneck."

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 22 (AP)—Deferment of national gasoline rationing in favor of a program "that will accomplish the desired results" was asked yesterday by the Independent Petroleum Association of America as it set forth its wartime objectives.

Winding up their 13th annual convention, the oil men said they believed the aims of gasoline rationing could be achieved by passage of a Federal law limiting the speed of all motor vehicles to not more than 35 miles an hour, and by requiring owners of private passenger cars to sell to the Government all tires in excess of five per car.

The producers urged Rubber Director William Jeffers to recommend that the rationing program be deferred and the program outlined by the I. P. A. A. "be placed in effect in order that the people . . . may have an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to meet the requirements of rubber conservation without the imposition" of gasoline rationing.

Other Resolutions

Other resolutions asked:

An increase in the price of crude oil to help stimulate the discovery effort:

A 48-hour work week.

Elimination of "departmental and bureaucratic and jurisdictional disputes and jealousies now causing so much confusion, delay and waste" in functions relating to petroleum in the war effort.

Urging that federal agencies "operating directly under the executive branch of our government be fully co-ordinated into an effective war program," the association commended Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes for his "sympathetic, energetic and understanding exercise of the functions of the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator."

Continued active resistance to any proposed changes in the present method of computing allowable depletion and the option to charge off intangible drilling costs was voted by the operators who termed "these allowances essential to the very existence of the independent oil operator."

The IPAA also decided to "vigorously oppose as unjustified and unfair, additional excise taxes which it may be proposed to assess against the products of the domestic petroleum industry without equitable distribution of said taxes to other commodities."

Contract Renegotiation Co-operation Is Urged

NEW YORK (AP)—Carman G. Blough, chief of the contract review branch of the procurement policy division of the War Production Board, has asked for continued co-operation from businessmen in contract renegotiation.

He told the Fourth Accounting Institute of Columbia University that if co-operation were not continued and extended, Congress might be forced by public clamor to place a limit on profits and businessmen might "well fear the imposition of arbitrary authority in place of reasoned agreement."

Heads Milk Dealers

A. G. Marcus

Re-elected President of the International Association of Milk Dealers for a third term at the annual meeting in New York City. Other retiring officers also were re-elected. Mr. Marcus is President of the Crown City Dairy, Pasadena, Calif.

WPB Authorizes Experiment With Sponge Iron Plant

WASHINGTON (AP) — Possibilities of sponge iron as a substitute for scrap in steel making, long disputed by experts, will be tested thoroughly in order not to "miss any bets,' Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board announced.

Mr. Nelson formally authorized this two-point experimental program:

1. Construction of a $450,000 sponge iron plant by the Republic Steel Corporation at Youngstown, Ohio, with a capacity of 100 tons a day.

2. Appointment of a committee with "broad, practical, and technical experience" to consider ways and means to cope with the shortage of scrap and to advise H. G. Batcheller, Chief of WPB's iron and steel branch, on the practicability of other sponge iron projects now before WPB.

Remarking that steel experts disagreed on the possibilities of producing in important commercial quantities sponge iron suitable for steel making, Mr. Nelson said:

"Some say that sponge iron is a ready and cheap substitute for scrap. Some take the opposite view. The only way to test thoroughly the possibilities of sponge iron is to go ahead with one or two moderate-sized plants and see what results can be obtained.

"The subject has been thoroughly studied by WPB for the past several months, but wide-scale adoption of the process has not been possible because of technical problems involved. The Republic project, however, now presents an opportunity to give sponge iron a real chance under the most favorable conditions."

Steel Output Rate Seen at New High

NEW YORK (AP)—American steel mills will set a new record output of 1,727,800 tons of steel this week, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated. The operating rate was estimated at 101.0 per cent of capacity.

This was an increase of .8 of 1 per cent over last week's operations of 100.2 per cent of capacity with production at 1,714,100 tons.

A month ago the operating rate was 96.2 per cent and output 1,645,700 tons. A year ago the figures were 97.8 per cent and 1,615,800 tons.

Reiterating views expressed last week when the steel production level topped 100 per cent of rated capacity for the first time since our entry into the war, steel men said the latest rise in output probably resulted in part from success of the scrap metal drive directed by the country's newspapers.

East Coast Oil Shipments Drop

WASHINGTON (AP)—Tank car shipments of oil to the East Coast declined to 766,410 barrels daily during the week ended Oct. 10, the lowest for any week since July 18, the Office of Petroleum Co-ordinator reported.

OPC expressed doubt that the rail movement of oil could be restored to the record levels of August and September.

Loadings in the week ended Oct. 10 averaged 2,514 barrels a day less than the preceding week. It was the third weekly decline from the peak of 856,710 barrels daily in the week of Sept. 19.

All-rail shipments of coal into New England during the week ended Oct. 10, while lower than the preceding week, were approximately 30,690 tons higher than the comparable week in 1941, the Office of Solid Fuels Co-ordinator reported.

Shipments totaled 5,828 carloads, or approximately 320,540 tons, compared with 5,270 carloads, or 289,850 tons during the comparable week of 1941. Shipments totaled 6,513 carloads, or 358,215 tons during the week of Oct. 3.

Continental Baking Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Continental Baking Co. and subsidiaries reported net income of $780,716 for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 26, compared with $495,694 for the 13 weeks ended Sept. 27, 1941.

Management Favors Draft Of Manpower

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Industrial management leaders in United States favor drafting of manpower by almost two-to-one, according to a poll taken by Modern Industry magazine among 50,000 management heads in 31,500 plants responsible for 89 per cent of the nation's total production.

In this poll, 63.8 per cent of those voting favored a labor draft, while 36.2 per cent opposed it. The highest favorable percentages were recorded in the South and West; the lowest in New England.

Commenting on the manpower draft, Eldridge Haynes, publisher, who recently returned from a study of war production in Britain, said six conditions "dictated by reason, common sense and Britain's experience," should be fulfilled in any draft legislation:

1. Drafting of people for armed services and industry must be consolidated.

2. The law empowering the draft must be supplemented by additional powers including the rule that no one may quit a job or get a new job except through approval of the draft agency. Otherwise industrial draftees, sent to a factory, could quit after a day's work.

3. The powers of the government with respect to the labor draft should be confined to such war-essential activities as war manufacturing, mining, transport and farming.

4. The government should prescribe certain minimum working conditions for those industries falling within the scope of the draft, including safeguards for women workers.

5. Appeal boards should be set up to review and adjust unusual cases, both personal and corporate.

6. Certain limits must be set to labor migration, so that family life will not be destroyed by haphazard rules or decisions. In Britain, women married to civilians or with children under 14 years, cannot be moved away from home to work in factories.

"Compliance with a labor draft can be sought by force, or by wise administration plus education," Mr. Haynes added. "Force won't work. It is the last resort in Britain, and less than one person in 50,000 has been imprisoned because of refusal to comply. In the final analysis, everything will depend upon the honesty and sincerety with which the program is administered and how freely and fully the administration officers take the public into their confidence."

Sharp Decline In Building In 1943 Predicted

NEW YORK (AP)—Prediction of a sharp decline in 1943 in the volume of building and engineering construction was reported by Clyde G. Conley, President of the American Institute of Steel Construction.

Mr. Conley said Stacy May, director of the statistics division of the War Production Board, had estimated the decline at one-third in a message to the institute and suggested the industry turn to manufacture of items directly for war.

"It is expected that the volume of building and engineering construction, exclusive of ship building, scheduled for the war program in 1943 will drop by more than a third," a telegram from Mr. May said.

Mr. May added that the reduction might cut the volume of structural steel required to not over 1,250,000 tons.

"A larger proportion of this volume than heretofore will, moreover, probably comprise miscellaneous items of a special character rather than a normal construction field of building," the May telegram said.

"If the structural steel industry is to maintain a stable volume, it would appear to be necessary for it to get contracts for fabricating items being produced directly for the war effort."

The institute's estimate of fabricated structural steel shipments in 1942 showed a sharp drop under 1941 figures, at 1,600,000 compared with the 2,251,089 total for last year.

Venezuela Experiments In Wheat, Linseed Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARACAS—Preliminary experiments in efforts to produce wheat, linseed and cereals in the immense Venezuelan "llanos" have indicated a possibility of enabling this country to export instead of import these commodities.

Announcement to this effect was made by Carlos Fleury Cuello, Venezuelan economist and general manager of the Compania Agricola del Guarico which has been working on large tracts near La Puerta de Marpurite, State of Guarico, since last April 14. Mr. Fleury Cuello said his group has successfully raised small quantities of several species of wheat in the hot plains which for centuries have served excusively for cattle raising.

Special success was experienced in raising linseed, according to Mr. Fleury. The sesame seed can be grown in large quantities in the plains.

Also grown successfully at La Puerta de Mapurite are barley, oats, rye and rice. Two thousand acres will be planted in rice this year, the total area under cultivation to exceed 3,750 acres by the end of 1942.

Bankers Wondering If Postwar Profit Will Be Still Smaller

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There can't be much doubt that despite the optimistic words spoken at the meeting this week of the Investment Bankers' Association in New York, many of the bankers are wondering whether when the war is over they will have any business worth taking up again.

Despite the well-chosen words of the new president, Jay Whipple, on this score, on Tuesday, there was a decidedly different tone to the discussion on this subject from that of the last two conventions at Hollywood Beach.

This is not to say that the meeting was at all pre-occupied with the investment bankers' own problems. It was chiefly taken up—like most conventions these days—with the question "What can we do to help win the war?" The bankers have followed the old principle "whatsoever cometh to thy hand, do it with thy might," and have been using their sales forces to sell Victory bonds, notes, certificates, bills, etc., for the government, and they devoted the chief parts of the meeting to hearing from government officials how they could further the financing of the war. Marriner Eccles, Dan Bell, Allen Sproul, George Buffington, Randolph Burgess and others were there to give them words of advice.

Profits Approaching Zero

Nevertheless the fact remains that the regular money-making business of investment banking houses has fallen to something like a "variable approaching zero" these days, despite the absence of any formal "Capital Issues Committee" such as existed during the last war. The cash-register position of the industry was discreetly put by outgoing president John Fleek when he said,

"Perhaps it is not being too optimistic to believe that, eliminating taxes, we have reached and passed the low point in earnings, and that we have successfully withstood the greatest shock and strain arising from the impact of war. If it is any consolation, bear in mind that many another business in this country has had as great or even greater readjustments and displacements to meet."

The contrast between this meeting and previous conventions may perhaps best be shown by the fact that, so far as this correspondent has been able to find, the phrase "free enterprise" was mentioned this time only once in the speeches. At previous conventions the changes were wrung on this hackneyed phrase until the arrival in the press room of another speech would be met by derisive remarks about "Here's another guy in favor of free enterprise," and "Can anybody here define free enterprise?"

The point is that at past IBA conventions the phrase was used as a tocsin. This time it was used merely as a phrase. Investment bankers are peculiarly involved, for their business involves the quintessence of "free enterprise," or private financing.

Profit Motive Essential

Gist of the matter was stated by Jay Whipple when he said,

"The fact that you are here today indicates that so far you have been able to adjust your organizations to meet current unfavorable conditions, and that you propose to carry on. It also suggests that you see in the period following the war an opportunity limited only by your capacity . . . we . . . can assume . . . that a victorious peace will guarantee a system providing for freedom of enterprise . . . I believe that the postwar era will be the greatest period of expansion and progress that the world has ever known . . . Moreover, because the profit motive is essential to progress, it is my belief that private . . . . financing will not be replaced . . . by public ownership and government financing . . . it is reasonable to expect that the demands for capital to finance the peace . . . will far exceed anything in our previous experience. Furthermore investment bankers have played an important part in the reconstruction periods following every war in which this country has been engaged . . ."

The investment bankers have a further argument as to the postwar market for their services. They point out that millions of people are learning, through payroll allotments, etc., to invest in bonds, and that this should provide a sustantial postwar demand for securities. An estimated 23,000,000 people bought Liberty bonds in the last war, buying 96,000,000 pieces of all issues. Already, however, 90,000,000 pieces have been bought and the country is less than a year in the war. As of the first of October 19,500,00 employees were on payroll deduction plans.

This is an impressive argument but not an overwhelming one.

After the war there will no doubt be billions of dollars worth of plants to be built to turn out civilian goods and billions to be spent merely for conversion. There will be, it is to be hoped, far better business conditions than prevailed in the 'thirties, when the investment banking business was so hard hit even before the war.

Social Reform Active

But some of this money will come from corporation post-war reserves. Some of it will come out of the U. S. Treasury through less carry-backs and excess-profits-base carry-backs. Very likely much of it will come from Treasury filials like the RFC in the form of employment-making loans. Some may come from a post-war version of the new Regulation V loans.

Furthermore the millions of wage-earners now piling money into war savings may be in the mood to spend that money, rather than to save further. No fortunes are being accumulated to be in the market for post-war investment while existing fortunes, trusts, and estates are being dissipated, as social reform is woven through and through the tax program.

Further than that, a considerably larger proportion of the country's industry may be operated by the large corporations which do not borrow through sale of their securities to the public.

And the SEC will still be in business.

Perhaps the whole trend of the times could be summed up in the fact that despite the large-scale efforts of the investment bankers today to further the government's war financing, and despite the unprecedented need on the part of the government of such help, the bankers are still getting no pay for it, not even out-of-pocket expenses. It is not a question of making a profit, but merely of getting paid.

Daily Crude Oil Output Increases

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—Daily crude oil production in the United States increased 40,625 barrels to 3,910,170 for the week ended October 17, the Oil and Gas Journal said.

California production was up 13,000 to 744,250; Kansas, 26,600 to 302,900; Texas, 14,500 to 1,363,800; Michigan, 4,100 to 65,900, and Louisiana, 800 to 326,500.

Illinois production declined 15,070 to 256,800; eastern fields, 4,275 to 94,575; Oklahoma, 1,050 to 364,800, and the Rocky Mountain States, 1,590 to 123,345.

East Texas was unchanged at 362,000.

Bank Clearings 4.3 P. C. Above '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in the week egded Wednesday rose sharply over the preceding week and recorded a modest gain over 1941, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The total at 23 leading centers was $8,349,316,000, up 4.3 per cent from $8,002,708,000 in the comparable 1941 week and $2,049,715,000 above the previous week.

Large gains at outside cities included Portland, Ore., 34 per cent; Richmond, 28.6; Boston, 27.4, and Omaha, 26.9.

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FIRE LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Excise Taxes Take Effect November 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—A record-breaking portion of American income was drafted into the war effort today by the nation's biggest tax program.

President Roosevelt signed the measure into law late yesterday less than an hour and a half after he received it from Congress. The first effects will be felt on Nov. 1 when increased excise taxes on liquor, cigarettes, cigars and kindred items go into effect.

The new Act is estimated by the Treasury to boost revenues by approximately $6,881,000,000 collected from incomes of about 45,000,000 persons. Congressional leaders, moreover, expect to begin work early in 1943 on another new tax bill to raise an additional $6,000,000,000.

Individual income rates now will range from 19 cents on the first dollar of taxable income to 88 cents for the highest by means of a graduated surtax rising from 13 to 82 per cent which is in addition to the normal levy of 6 per cent.

A unique Victory Tax also imposes a five per cent levy on individual income over $624 a year. A limited credits are allowed for debt retirements, insurance premium payments, war bond purchases and postwar rebates.

Corporation taxes are raised to 40 per cent through a combined normal and surtax. The excess profits levy, after a $5,000 exemption, is lifted to 90 per cent.

Wickard Given WPB Authority to Control Livestock Marketing

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson issued an order conferring upon Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard authority to control the disposition and marketing of livestock in the interest of maximum production of meat for war needs.

This order would serve as the legal basis for a permit or allocation system which Mr. Wickard has said may be necessary to handle a record supply of hogs to be marketed this winter.

There has been some question regarding the ability of processing facilities to handle the peak movement of hogs expected in December and January.

Under a permit system, individual producers could market hogs, or other livestock—only at a specific time for which a permit had been obtained, either from commission men operating at stockyards and packing plants buying direct, or from marketing committee working in the areas of production.

Mr. Wickard said recently that the survey made by the departmen and meat packers indicated that marketing gluts were likely in some areas. The seriousness of such gluts, he said, will depend upon weather conditions, prices, and how successful the Government is in getting farmers to market their hogs earlier than usual. Mr. Wickard said he hoped it would not be necessary to invoke the use of permits.

Sales Executive

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Alan E. Bruce

Named to take complete charge of sales activities of the Standard Duplicating Machines Corp. Products of the company are manufactured for the exclusive use of the armed forces and highest rated war industries throughout the country.

U. S. Lead Supplies Held Adequate To Meet All War Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sustained domestic production, coupled with imports substantially above normal, are providing this country with adequate supplies of lead to meet all war needs and build a government stockpile, the War Production Board reported.

Erwin Vogelsang, chief of WPB's tin and lead branch, described lead as "practically unique among metals" since it is the only important one in which no shortage exists.

He added, however, that, since it was impossible to predict future demands, care must be exercised to assure an adequate supply for unforeseen requirements.

Use of lead for all purposes, he said, increased from 633,000 tons in 1936 to over a million tons in 1941.

Because of the "desperate shortage" in copper, tin and zinc, Mr. Vogelsang suggested the substitution of lead for these metals. He stressed, however, that he meant "substitution" and "not just consumption."

House Passes $15 Billion War Fund Bill

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 (AP)—A $15,000,000,000 bill to intensify the Navy's striking power, including a provision for 14,611 new bombers and fighting planes, was approved finally by the House today.

Similar Senate action was expected tomorrow, sending the second supplemental wartime appropriation and contract authorization measure to President Roosevelt.

The legislation brings to $67,000,000,000 the total of direct appropriations and contract authorizations for the sea forces since July, 1940.

The House approved a Senate-House conference committee report which struck from the bill a Senate amendment providing use of certain funds for construction of the proposed Florida Barge Canal.

The conferees retained a House provision making appointments to the War Manpower Commission paying $4,500 or more a year subject to Senate confirmation.

Stricken out was a $1,000,000 item for a farm labor survey by the War Manpower Commission.

As finally reported for Senate and House action, the measure included approximately $15,000,000,000 for the Navy and $600,000,000 for war housing.

Senator Alben Barkley of Kentucky, with Senators George Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, and Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, spoke out strongly yesterday against the confirmation amendment. Senator Barkley read a letter in which Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the Manpower Commission said it might impede the recruiting of field service representatives among "outstanding leaders in labor and industry."

American Woolen
COMPANY
INCORPORATED
225 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK, N.Y.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable November 17, 1942 to stockholders of record November 2, 1942. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT,
Treasurer

October 21, 1942.

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The New Federal Taxes

THE amendments to the Internal Revenue Code which have just become law embody important changes in taxation on incomes, gifts and estates

We have published for distribution two pamphlets covering the more important features of the new law, as follows:

Summary of Main Provisions of the Federal Revenue Code
(Applicable to Individuals, Partnerships and Fiduciaries)

United States and Massachusetts Inheritance, Estate and Gift Taxes

Copies of these publications are available for distribution at our office at One Federal Street or at any office of The First National Bank of Boston.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 2½s 50-56	108.27	108.27	108.27
92 2½s 51-52	100.21	100.20	100.20

New York City Bond

8 3s 60	104⅛	104	104⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s 47	101⅛	101	101
1 Ala Power 3½s 72	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
1 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	88¾	88½	88½
1 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	72½	72½	72½
4 Allet & West 6s 48	65	65	65
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Alm Chalm cv 4s 52	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1 Am & Por P 5s 2030	75⅛	75	75
2 Am Inv 5½s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Am T & T 3½s 61	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
11 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
9 Am Tobacco 3s 62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
8 Am T Pow cv 5s	101	101	101
4 Ann Arbor 4s 95	106	106	106
5 Arm Del 4s 57	62½	63	63½
5 Arm Del 4s 58	102½	102⅜	102⅜
20 AT&SF 4s 95	111½	102⅛	102⅛
5 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	111⅛	111⅜	111⅜
5 Atl & Birm 4s 33	94½	94½	94½
1 A C Line 1st 4s 52	31½	31½	31½
18 A C Line cls 4s 52	86½	86¼	86⅜
21 A C Line 4½s 64	76	75⅝	76
20 A C Line 5s 65	65	64⅛	64⅞
2 Atl Guf&W I 5s 59	102½	102½	102½
14 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	100	100	100
23 B&O 1st mig 4s 48	33¼	32¾	33
15 B&O 95 st A	59¾	59¼	59¾
6 B&O 95 st C	29⅝	29	29⅛
15 B&O 2000 2st D	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
33 B&O 96 st F	29⅛	29	29
44 B&O cv 60 st	29¼	29	29⅛
28 B&O 4s 48	24⅜	24	24
17 B&OPLE&WV 4s51 st	58⅛	57¾	57⅝
7 B&O S W 5d st	49¼	49	49¼
2 B&O T C 4s 59	39	39	39
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	45½	45½	45½
7 Ben I Loan 2½s 56	57⅛	57¼	57⅛
25 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Beth Stl 3s 60	103¼	103	103¼
13 Boston&Me 4½s 70	100½	100½	100½
6 Boston&Me 4s 60	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	73	73	73
18 Buf R&P 57 st	82	82	82
45 Bur C R&No 5s 34	27⅞	35¾	35⅛
13 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	12½	12⅛	12⅞
1 Can Sou 6s 62	12½	12⅛	12⅛
4 Can Nat Ry 3s 70	80½	79½	80½
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Can Pac 5½ 44	111½	111½	111½
2 Can Pac 4s perp	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 Can Pac 4s perp	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Caro Cen 4s 49	69½	69½	69½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	100	100	100
1 Carthage & Adir 4s81	50	50	50
11 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100	100
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 C	77	77	77
4 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	77	77	77
46 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	22	21⅞	22
32 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	75	74	75
10 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	20	19¾	19¾
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	72½	72½	72½
70 Cen Pac 5s 60	57⅝	57¼	57⅝
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82¼	82	82¼
15 Cen RR N J 5s 87 reg	17½	17½	17½
105 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¼	91	91½
3 C&O rfg 3½s 86	103¼	103¼	103¼
56 Chi & Alton 3s 49	23	22¾	23
3 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	74½	74¼	74½
27 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¼	64⅞	65⅛
11 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82	81½	82
26 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97	97	97
41 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94¼	93¾	94
4 Chi & E Ill inc	32¼	32¼	32⅛
3 Chi & Erie 5s 82	118	118	118
4 ChGt West 4½s 2038	39¼	38⅜	38¾
3 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	66	65¾	65¾
2 Chi I & L 6s	68¼	68¼	68¼
2 Chi I & L 5s 47	31	31	31
11 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	31	31	31
7 Chi & NW cv 4¼s 49	24⅜	24¼	24⅜
17 Chi & NW 4s 87	31⅛	31	31⅛
3 Chi & NW 3½s 2037	32½	32⅜	32½
4 CTH & SE inc 5s 60	31½	31⅛	31¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
8 Childs Co 5s 43	98¼	98¼	98¼
10 Cinar & Mahon 5s 43	40½	40¼	40¼
96 CCC&StL 4½s 77	99½	99½	99½
4 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	50	49¼	50
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	71¼	71	71¼
3 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	78	78	78
24 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	68¼	68	68
17 Col & So 4½s 80	62	61¾	62
4 Columbia G & E 5s 52 Ap	26¾	26½	26½
202 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94	94	94
25 Columbia G 5s 52 May	94¼	93½	94¼
79 Columbia G 5s 1961	94	94	94
8 ComMidNeck inc 69ww	90	88½	90
2 Con Edis 3 s 46	46	46	46
23 Con Edis 3½s 48	103½	103½	103½
1 ConOil cv 3½s 51	105½	105½	105½
5 Consum Pow 3½s 65	104½	104½	104½
129 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	110	110	110
39 CMSP &P 4½s 2000	17¼	17¼	17¼
4 CM&SP 4¼s 89F	4	3¾	3¾
4 CM&SP 4½s 89 A	44¼	44	44¼
3 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44	43½	44
11 CM&SP gen 4s 89	44	44	44
40 CM&SP 5s 75	40	39¾	40
66 CRI & P 4½s 52A	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 CRI & P cv 4½s 60	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 CRI & P 4s 88	4½	4	4¼
10 CRI & P 4s 88	32½	31⅝	32½
28 CRI & P rfg 4s 34	19	19	19
5 Cranes 2½s 50	18⅛	18	18
2 Cuba No Rv 5½s 42	101	101	101
7 Cuba RR 7½s 46 ret	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
4 Cuba RR 5s 52	33	33	33
3 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	33½	33	33¼
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94¾	94¾	94¾
41 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	59	58⅞	59
31 D&RG 4s 36	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
4 D&RG West 5s 55	4	4	4
17 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	4	4	4
20 D&RG West 5s 78	18	17¾	18
1 Dul Missabe&Ir 5s 37	107	107	107
12 Elec Auto L 2½s 50	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 El Paso & SW 5s 65	68½	68½	68½
45 Erie 4½s 2015	57⅝	57¼	57⅝
10 Erie 4s 95	55½	55½	56¼
1 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	91¾	91¼	91⅝
5 FondaJ&G 4½s 82fid	74	74	74
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	4½	4½	4½
3 Goodrich 4½s 56	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Gt Nor Ry 4½s 52	105½	105½	105½
12 Gt Nor Ry 3s 2047 E	100¾	100¾	100¾
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	83¼	83	83¼
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¼	98⅛	98⅛
48 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	97¼	97¼	97½
4 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	73¾	73½	73¾
	70½	70	70½

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
5 Gulf M & Ohbine 2015	54	53½	54
4 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	88½	86½	86½
14 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	44¾	43¾	44¼
49 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¾	47	48¾
90 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20¼	19¾	20⅛
8 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	102	102	102
3 Ill Cen 3½s 52	45½	45½	45½
24 Ill Cen 4s 52	55	54½	55
55 Ill Cen 4s 53	50¼	50	50⅛
79 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49⅛	48⅝	49
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	47½	47⅛	47⅝
8 Ill Cen Cairo 4s 50	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
9 Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	81	81	81
33 IC&CStL&NO 5s 63 A	44⅜	44½	44⅜
27 IC&CStL&NO 4½s 63	51½	50⅜	51⅜
9 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	47¼	46⅝	47
1 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	81½	81	81½
3 Int Gt Nor 4½ 52 A	103	103	103
53 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 62	47¾	47¾	47¾
15 Int Gt Nor 1st 5s 56 B	26¼	25½	26¼
2 Int T&T 4½s 52	25⅜	25½	25⅜
7 Int T&T 5s 55	58	58	58
19 James F&Clea 4s 59	60½	60½	60½
25 KCPtB & Mem 4s 36	51	50¾	50¾
1 K C South 5s 50	25⅜	57¼	57½
12 K C South 3s 50	73½	73½	73½
5 Kresge Found 3s 50	64	64	64
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	100¼	100¼	100¼
20 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	88¼	88	88
3 Lac Gas 5½s 63	88¼	88	88
1 Leh & N 5½ 45	100⅛	100	100
15 Leh Val NTerm 5s 54	80	80	80
2 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46	46	46
26 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	56⅛	56	56
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
20 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	35	35	35
9 Leh Val Term 5s 51	32½	32½	32½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	59¼	59¼	59½
5 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99	99	99
5 Lou&N 4½s 2003	101	101	101
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	82	82	82
8 Manati Sug 4s 57	48	48	48
9 Manitou&Bc&N3½s41	50½	50½	50½
10 McKess & Rob 3½s 56	39½	38½	39½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	107½	107½	107½
3 Mich Cen 4½s 79	112½	112½	112½
1 Mid Stl Sparts&NW 4s 47	58¾	58¾	58¾
5 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 SP&SSM gtd 5s 38	6	6	6
38 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16½	16½	16½
166 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	16	16	16
97 M-K-Tex 3½ 5s 67	40⅞	40¼	40¾
37 M-K-T 4½s 78	22½	21¾	22
115 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	35¾	34¾	35¼
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43½	43	43⅜
21 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	34	33¼	34
25 Mo Pac 6s 65 A	37	36¼	37
183 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	37¼	36¼	37
2 Mo Pac 5s 77 G	37	36¼	37
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	37	36¼	37
62 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	37	36¼	36½
80 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	36¾	36	37
10 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38	8¼	7⅞	8⅛
1 Monongahela Ry3¼s66	93½	93½	93½
5 Mont Pow 3½s 61	103	102¾	102¾
5 Mor & Essex 5s 55	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	39	39	39
21 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	34¾	34½	34½
38 NashChaA&StL 4s 78	38¾	38¾	38¾
18 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	68¾	68¾	68¾
6 Nat Distill 3¼s 49	105⅜	105	105¼
19 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	101	101
5 N J For No & L 4½s 60	100½	100½	100½
2 N Orl & NE 4½s 52	109¼	109¼	109¼
30 NO Tex & M 5½s 54	84	84	84
13 NO Tex & M 5s 35A	56	54½	56
1 NO Tex & M 4½s 50	53½	53½	53½
5 NO Tex & Putnam 4s 93	50	50	50
105 NYC rfg 5s 2013	43¾	43¼	43¾
196 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55⅝	55¼	55⅝
111 NYC cn 4s 89	51	50¼	51
5 NYC 3¾s 46	54¾	54¾	54¾
45 NYC cv 3½s 52	98	98	98
20 NYC & HR 3½s 97	69¾	69½	69¾
5 NY Mi Cen 3½s 98	74¼	74¼	74¼
40 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	49½	49	49
6 NYChi & St L 5½s 50	99½	99½	99½
51 NYChi & St L 4½s	76	75¾	76
2 N Y Chi & St L	63¾	63	63¼
5 N Y Connect 3½s 65	99¾	99¾	99¾
100 N Y Dock cv 5s 47	100	100	100
1 N Y Dock cv 4s 51	81	81	81
9 NY Edis 3½s 65	66½	64½	64½
10 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	108½	108	108½
53 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	54¾	54½	54¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	44¾	43½	43½
24 NYNH&H 4½s 67	58	58	58
8 NYNH&H 4s 55	40⅝	40½	40⅝
5 NYNH&H 4s 56	36	35½	36
8 NYNH&H 4s 57	36	36	36
12 NYNH&H 3½s 54	8	8	8
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	34¼	34¼	34¼
3 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	33¾	33¾	33¾
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	7¼	7	7¼
1 NYS&W Term 5s 43	21¾	21¼	21¾
30 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	90	90	90
3 NL&O Pow 5s 55 A	9¼	9	9¼
15 Norf&Sou cv5s2014	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	35⅜	35	35⅜
15 Nor Am Co 4½s 61	103	102⅝	102⅝
195 Nor Pac 6s 2047	103¾	103¼	103¼
31 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	70¼	69⅝	70⅛
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047	58	57½	58
24 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	58	58	58
12 Nor Pac 4s 97	53¾	53¼	53¾
54 Nor Pac 3s 2047	77	77	77
15 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	44	43	44
15 Nor Pac Sou 3½s 67	41	41	41
2 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	110½	110½	110½
2 Ohio Ed 4s 65	104½	104½	104½
3 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	111	111	111
10 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	107	107½	107½
5 Pac G&E 3s 71	99	99	99
20 Pac G&E 4s 64	102	102	102
18 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	102½	102	102
28 Para Pict 4s 55	109¾	109¼	109¾
1 Pen Co 4s63	100¾	100½	100¾
21 Pen Gl Sand 3½s 60	102½	102½	102½
21 Pen R&Lt 3½s 69	104½	104½	104½
11 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103¼	103	103
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	101½	101½	101½
3 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	90¼	90	90
1 Pen RR 4 s 84 E	96¾	96¼	96¼
6 Pen RR 4s 48	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Pen RR 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
9 Pen RR 3½s 52	89¾	89	89¾
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	92¼	92	92¼
39 Pere Marq 5s 56	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	73¾	72¾	73
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	60¾	61¾
1 Phila Co 4½s 61	64½	64	64½
3 Phila Co 4½s 61	106½	106¼	106½
29 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	95¾	95¾	95¾
34 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	111¾	111¾	111½
13 Philippine Ry 4s 37	33⅜	33	33⅜
18 Phillips Pet 2½s 51	27	27	27¼
1 PCC & SL 5s 75B	102¾	102½	102⅞
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
20 Pitts & W Vt 4½s 58A	100	100	100
3 Portl Gen El 5s 50	87¼	87¼	87¼
22 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	106¼	106¼	106¼
	87⅛	86¾	86⅞

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
1 Readg 4½s 97A	77	77	77
13 Rdg cr Cen 4s 51	82¾	82⅜	82⅜
3 Repub Steel 4½s 61	101¼	101¼	101¼
22 Rio Gr West 1st 4s 39	102⅜	102	102⅜
18 Rio Gr W cli 4s 49	62	61	62
5 StL&SF 4s 50	31⅜	31½	31¾
5 St L & Ala 4½s 34	19	18¾	19
5 StLIM&S4s R&G 33	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	75½	75½	75½
4 StLSF Pub 5vc 5s 83	42½	43½	53½
22 St L S F 5s 50 B	95	95	95
3 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	22¼	22	22⅛
5s St L S F 4½s 78	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 StLSF 4½s 78 ct st	21¼	21¼	21½
21 St L SW 5s 50 A	21	20½	21
19 St L SW 3s 52	20½	20½	20½
23 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	52¼	52	52¼
6 St L SW 2nd 5s 89	83¼	83	83¼
3 StPaKC Sh 4½s 41	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 SAAra Pass 4s 43	15⅝	15¼	15⅝

	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32
67 Seab A L cn 6s 49	13⅜	13½	13½
6 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	12	12⅛	12⅛
1 Sea A L 4s 50 st	24	24	24
2 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	11½	11	11½
10 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 ct	10	10	10
209 Sec-AllFla 6s 50 A ct	12½	12	12⅜
9 SeaAllFla 6s 35 B ct	11¾	11¼	11¾
13 Shell Un 2½s 54	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
1 Skelly Oil 3s 50	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
45 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56½	55	55½
121 So Pac rfg 4s 55	55¾	54½	55¾
60 So Pac clt 4s 49	71⅝	71	71
29 So Pac 3½s 46	70½	69¾	70½
54 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	97⅞	92⅝	92⅝
2 So Pac 5s Ter 4s 50	86¼	86⅛	86⅜
44 South Ry 6½s 56	88	88	88
15 South Ry 5s 56	94¾	94	94¾
13 South Ry cn 5s 94	90	89½	90
182 South Ry gen 4s 56	92¾	92½	92¾
2 SouthRy mem 5s 96	70	70	70½
30 So Ry 5s St L 81	82	82	82
4 T RR A St L 3½s 74	90	90	90
33 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Tex Corp 3s 65	88¼	87¾	88¼
15 Tex Corp 3s 59	105½	105½	105½
12 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	105¼	105¼	105¼
15 Tex & Pac 5s 77	101¼	101¼	101¼
42 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68¾	68½	68¾
31 Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	69	68½	69
6 TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	68¾	68¼	68¾
177 Third Ave a5 5s 60	45	43½	43⅝
45 Third Ave 4s 60	42½	42	42⅜
8 Union Oil cv 4½s 47	62	61¾	62
3 Un Pac 3½s 2008	100	99¾	100
10 Un Pac 3½s 70	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
10 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¼	97¼	97¼
4 Utah L&LTrac 5s 44	97	96⅜	96⅜
15 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¼	98	98
6 Va El&Pow 3½s 68	98¼	98	98
6 Va&SW cn 5s 58	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 Va&SW 1st 5s 2003	73	72⅝	73
17 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	90	90	90
17 Wabash 4½s 91	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Wabash 4s 81	33	32⅜	32⅜
5 Warner Bros 6s 48	41	41	41
2 Warren Ry 3½s 2000	101	101	101
14 Warren Bros 6s 41	103½	103	103⅓
15 Warren Bros 6s ret	105	103¾	104½
3 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47	46½	47
9 Westn Md 5½s 77A	45¾	44	44½
6 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	95¾	94¼	95¼
17 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	36¾	36¼	36¼
2 Western Un 5s 50	36¾	36¼	36¼
10 Western Un 5s 60	86	86	86
11 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84	84¼
15 Wis Cen 4s 49	52	51	52
1 Young S&T cv 4s 48	101¾	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45B	14½	14½	14½
20 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	72½	72½
5 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72½	72	72
1 Australia 5s 55	93	93	93
6 Australia 4½s 56	70	70	70
14 Brazil 8s 41	65	65	65
6 Brazil 6½s 26-57	33	32¾	33
7 Brazil 6½s 27-57	31	31	31
2 Buen A 4½s 77	31	31	31
2 Canada 5s 52	62½	62½	62½
1 Canada 3½s 61	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Chile Mt Bk 6s asd	101⅞	101⅞	101¾ + ¾
7 Chile Mt Bk 6½s 57asd	101⅞	101⅞	101¾ + ¾
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2 Chile 6s 60	19	19	19
7 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	21	20¼	21
5 Chile 6s Feb asd	19	19	19
1 Chilean Mun 7s 60asd	19	19	19
25 Colomb 3s 70	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Colm Mt Bk 7s 46	36⅞	36¾	36⅞
24 Cuba 4½s 49	28	28	28
6 Denmark 6s 42	76½	76	76½
2 Denmark 5½s 55	43½	43¼	43½
1 Denmark 4½s 62	36¾	36⅝	36¾
1 El Savador 8s 48ct	35	35	35
1 Medellin Mun 6½s 54	17	17	17
40 Mex 10 4s asd 45	14	14	14
1 Norway 6s 43	8½	8	8½
5 Peru 7s 59	99½	99½	99½
18 Peru 1st 6s 60	13	13	13
13 Peru 2nd 6s 1931	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Saint Fe Provin 6s 64	68	68	68
3 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	64	64	64

Total bonds sales today $7,702,900. Previous day $13,129,000. Week ago $6,092,150. Two Years ago $9,375,400. 1942 to date $1,054,400. Jan. 1 to date $1,887,432,350. Year ago $1,702,446,575. Two years ago $1,269,054,350.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Oct. 20 compared with comparable date a year ago, Oct. 20, 1941 (shown in parentheses):

Receipts, $53,520,799.28 ($37,365,196.04).

expenditures, $224,029,633.57 ($114,269,638,432.); net balance, $5,697,020,275.68 ($2,692,564,578.31); working balance included, $4,934,530,089.07 ($1,937,180,936.43); customs receipts for month, $13,758,610.35 ($21,731,738.64); receipts for fiscal year to date, $4,272,674,211.46 ($2,238,664,409,399,134,551.49); excess of expenditures, $15,767,277,832.28 ($4,160,270,141.85); total debt, $95,765,320,232.02 ($50,896,640,417.00); decrease over previous day, $28,003,718.71; gold assets, $22,759,644,211.34 ($22,783,548,383.43).

Cushman's Sons Net Doubled

CHICAGO (AP)—Cushman's Sons, Inc., reported net income of $277,751 for the 40 weeks ended Oct. 3, compared with net income of $125,743 for the corresponding 40 weeks of 1941.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅞	8¼
American Barge Line Co	7¾	9¼
American Hardware Co	21¾	23¾
American Manufacturing	25	28
American Manufac 5 pf	79½	
American Wringer Co	3	4
Amoskeag Company	20½	
Amoskeag Company pf	66¾	
Appleton Company	30¼	33
Appleton Company 7 pf	100	
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3¾
Arlington Mills	47	53
Arnold Print Works	5⅞	7
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	24¼	26¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1¾	1½
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	12⅜	14
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	11¾	21¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	194½	
Berkshire Fine Spinning	92⅝	10⅞
Berkshire Fine Spinn $5 pf	57	
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	66¾	
Boston Wharf Company	98¾	
Boston Woven Hose & Runbber	18¼	20
Brown Co.	30¾	33¼
Brown Co pf	.90	1

U. S., Britain Seek to Satisfy Russia on Second Front Lack

Continued from Page 1

they were built on official American and British statements of a character similar to today's.

Need to Amend Relations

The fact is that the need of repairing relations with Russia is today as acute, if not more acute, in Britain than it is in the United States, and thus Marshal Smuts has given a new fillip to Russian expectations.

Both the Marshal's and the President's statements—the one saying that now is when offensive should begin and the other saying that the time for offensive has been "appointed"—will, of course, be profoundly welcome in Russia but they will soon have to be implemented by acts unless they are actually to make matters worse.

The American Government's concern about the prevailing state of mind of the Soviet people and the Soviet leadership is related as much to the future peace as it is to the immediate warfare.

From the most direct sources, American officials know that there is a mounting judgment in Moscow that if Russia is going to have to win this war by itself and is able to prove that it can do so, then Russia is going to go about making the peace by itself and will be quite confident that it can do that, too.

The feeling is not that Russia seeks to dictate the peace of the world but that it will not be disposed to collaborate unreservedly with the other United Nations in securing a world peace unless the United Nations soon begin collaborating unreservedly with Russia in winning the war.

message of greeting which President Roosevelt addressed to the Russian people through the Russian War Relief organization in the United States last week.

The Moscow Radio quoted the President's message as follows:

"Your courageous resistance has given us time to produce our arms so that at the appointed time we may join in your triumph. We American people are proud to be your allies."

In New York, Peter Saltz, of the staff of the Russian War Relief, said the message broadcast by the Moscow Radio apparently was that contained in a scroll of greeting sent by the Russian War Relief to President and Mrs. Roosevelt last week and signed by them. A number of other signatures were obtained, and it was given to Russian Ambassador Maxim Litvinoff.

The organization seeks 1,000,000 signatures on the scroll of greeting from the American people to the Russian people.

The message of greeting follows:

"Greetings from the American people to the people of Russia. We who sign this scroll count it a high privilege to aid in this small way those who offer their lives that the world may be free of the Fascist terror.

"Your courageous resistance has given us time to produce and arm, so that at the appointed time we may join you in the triumphant offensive. We, the American people, are proud to be your allies."

Greetings

MOSCOW, Oct. 22 (AP)—The Moscow Radio broadcast today a

Lee Contends in the Senate For Liquor Ban in Draft Bill

Continued from Page 1

election within a few weeks, a similar on-the-record vote in the House would ensure victory for the anti-alcoholic forces, it is said.

Opposition to the measure, however, has come from both Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The former, in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, declared that the Lee amendment would give the Army the job of policing the country's large cities and would push young men toward alcoholic excess.

Senator Lee denied these charges in his address in the Senate. He pointed out that "the language of this amendment says any 'reasonable' distance which I do not believe would include these metropolitan areas." He also said that since the measure would not affect the conduct of soldiers when on leave it would not "promote the speakeasy and the bootlegger."

"The argument we hear the most is that this is an entering wedge to bring back national prohibition, but I believe if this measure is defeated that it will leave a weapon in the hands of those who will demand much more drastic legislation than this," Senator Lee said.

"This is a very mild measure and yet its passage would take away the best argument the so-called 'dry' forces have whereas to refuse its passage will, I feel sure, result in fanning the flame for national prohibition.

"I wish to call your attention to the fact that five States have already memorialized Congress to pass this legislation."

They are:

"Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, and Florida."

Senator Lee disclosed that Josephus Daniels, who was Secretary of the Navy during World War I, had sent him a telegram indorsing this amendment, as follows:

"My experience in the World War and visits to training camps in this war convince me of the need for this legislation. Please place my name on the petition with others who give first place to wholesome environment and honor to our youth ,the hope of the world."

Mr. Knox wrote Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of the Senate Naval Committee: "I sincerely believe that the best interest of the Navy will not be served by adoption of the amendment."

Concurring in the objections raoised yesterday by Secretary of War Stimson in a similar letter, Mr. Knox said he was "confident, thanks to constructive and moderate measures, that the liquor evil is under better control now in the naval establishments than ever before."

"Of course, alcoholic beverages in any form are prohibited on ships in the fleet," the Secretary added.

"It is my view and that of the War Department," Secretary Stimson wrote, "that temperance among soldiers is obtained by the application of practical and tolerant measures, from education, supervision, and restriction rather than from flat prohibition.

"The sale of beer on the military reservations during restricted periods in our belief facilitates self-control and discourages excess. Prohibit this and those who desire such beverages will inevitably resort to the speakeasy and bootlegger outside the military reservation. From my own experiences as Secretary of War many years ago, the so-called canteen legislation then passed produced similar disastrous effects.

"There are other highly undesirable aspects of the proposed amendment—among them: the fact that it would impose upon the Army the duty of enforcing prohibition in metropolitan areas, such as New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, as well as in all other civilian communities throughout the country which are adjacent to Army installations. The obligation, apart from the severe strain it would palce on Army personnel, would also involve the imposition of military rule in a form and to an extent which would be most unwise.

"I am convinced that any attempt to control the liquor problem through legislation applied exclusively to military personnel will only impede the progress now being made in our own effective methods of attaining temperance; would impose upon us the difficult problem of combating bootleg operations; and would seriously undermine morale. I urge that it not be imposed upon us by the Congress."

Brush Fire Sweeps Santa Monica Hills

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 22 (AP)—A vast brush fire that has devastated great areas in the Santa Monica mountains since Tuesday and left scores of persons burned or otherwise injured, appeared checked on one front today.

An estimated 25 homes, some of them pretentious mansions, were destroyed, and half of the 3,300 population of Topanga Canyon fled before the flames in this area were controlled.

Despite the apparent victory in this sector, however, the county fire department kept its equipment ready for instant action at any point in the canyon.

It was a different story farther west in the Malibu Holls, overlooking the Malibu Beach film colony.

After slackening yesterday afternoon, the blaze broke loose afresh in the evening, boiling rapidly oceanward, en route exploding two large butane gas tanks with tremendous reports, and setting fire to an oil storage reservoir.

C. I. O. Sees Threat In Land Outburst

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 (AP)—Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations asked for the dismissal of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, as Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, because of what he described as Admiral Land's statement that "union organizers . . . ought to be shot at sunrise."

Admiral Land has been quoted in New York dispatches as saying his "pet hates for the duration" are "union organizers, profiteers, typewriter strategists and needle boys" but he issued a formal statement last night saying he had said "organizers" and had not used the words "labor" or "union" in connection with "organizers."

"The alleged retraction by Admiral Land," Mr. Murray replied, "is but a reiteration of the essence of the original statement. I believe it is imperative that Admiral Land be removed from his present office."

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(Continued)

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N. Y. C., 215 West 98th St. (12A)—Large, single, light, airy, pleasant, homey surroundings, semi-private bath; business woman.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., Clifton, 115 Townsend Ave.—2 furnished rooms in private home; gentlemen or business couple; use of kitchen week ends; 5 minutes to 3 transit routes. Phone Gibraltar 7-1648-R.

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CHRISTMAS CARDS. Deal with leading concern. 10 Different boxes, Cost 50c up. 62 Personals, Bonus. Experience unnecessary. Special Offer. Good profits. Request approval samples. Doehla, S-28, Fitchburg, Mass.

HELP WANTED

NEEDED, excellent experienced man or woman, Protestant, for general work; family (2); live in; good wages. Big. 0215 (Mass.)

HELP WANTED—MEN

FOREMAN for modern dairy farm near New Milford, Conn.; must thoroughly understand cows and general farming; give experience, age, wages expected. Write MRS. C. E. REES, Wilton, Connecticut.

WE HAVE MANY POSITIONS TOO NUMEROUS TO ITEMIZE FOR MEN IN THE ENGINEERING FIELD, MECHANICAL, OFFICE SALES, FACTORY FOR BUSINESS OFFICES AND INDUSTRIAL FIRMS. CALL AND SEE US PERSONALLY . . . WE CAN USE BEGINNERS AND EXPERIENCED MEN IN MANY OF THESE POSITIONS.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE ST. BOSTON, MASS.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

ARMY MAJOR'S wife, 2 children, wishes woman to live in; housework; opportunity for good home. Call mornings Big. 9222 (Mass.)

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

SALES OPPORTUNITY
Daily newspaper seeks retail advertising solicitor. Applicant must be member of an Atlantic City, New Jersey, Christian Science church, preferably resident of Atlantic City. Should have had some sales experience or advertising training. Minimum of two working days each week required. Commission basis. Write Box K-8, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

LIBRARY: MUSEUMS: ORGANIZATION
Older man desires position; interests fine arts, arch., or social welfare; Harvard S. B., S. M. Box G-36, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEWORKER, educated, refined, Christian Scientist; complete charge of motherless or business home. Write Box L-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

BRIC-A-BRAC and SILVER
OPPORTUNITY SHOP
112 Boston Post Road Mamaroneck, N. Y.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awnings & Shade Co., Venetian blinds, awnings and window shades. 1225 N. Charles St. Mulberry 2010.

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOPPE, 731 Flatbush Ave.—3 items $1.00 EVERY DAY. Open 10 a. m.-6:30 p. m. Tel. BU. 4-9038, Brooklyn, N. Y.

BEDDING

SUPREME BEDDING CO.
Mattresses, box springs remade, made to order
170 Amsterdam Avenue, N. Y. C. TR. 4-0680

CLEANING AND DYEING

YVETTE BLEECHER
Cleaners—Dyers—Tailors
Drapes, Rugs, Blankets, Curtains Cleaned.
30 East 10th St., N. Y. C. ST. 9-3090

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESSES
Smart New Fall Selection, $6.80 Up
All sizes. Unusual Values. Open 9-9. LILYAN'S, 121 E. 59th St. (Pet. Lex. and Park), N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions; prompt delivery. Long Island Chair Renting Co., 42-01 118th St., Bayside, N. Y. BA 9-6519.

FOR SALE

NEW YORK CITY pork provision route and truck $1500; good income. Phone Fl. 9-8233, or 60-11 171st St., Flushing, N. Y.

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Bicycle business for sale; 250 rent bikes; 50 new bikes on hand. 200 velocipedes; inventory runs about $14,000; established 19 years; will sacrifice for cash. College Ave. Cyclery, Oly 4083.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973

FURRIERS

BIERMAN FURS
2521 B'way Cor. 94th St. RI. 9-1040 | NEW YORK CITY | Made to Order Repaired Remodeled Blended

GIFT SHOPS

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
RE. 4-0080 24 East 61st Street, New York City

ROCKWELL SILVER CO., Retail Dept., Meriden, Conn.—Silver Decorated Gifts for Weddings or Showers. Open daily 1-5. Phone 987.

JEWELERS

WE PAY Highest Prices for Diamonds, Old Gold, Jewelry
WE DO ALL TYPES OF REPAIRS
HEIGHTS JEWELERS
740 W. 181st Street, West of Broadway, N. Y. C.
WAds. 3-0280

MILLINERY

"MODETTE" FAMOUS SAMPLE HATS. Values $7.50-$17.50. Priced at $3.98-$3.98-$4.98-$5.98. Come in, browse around. No obligation to buy. "Modette," 55 West 42nd Street, New York. Suite 1049.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

OLD GOLD and discarded precious metals bought: N. E. refiner of 130 yrs.' standing. The J. M. Ney Co., West and Elm, Hartford, Conn.

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While U-Wait, Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield Street LIB. 2912

PIANOS FOR SALE

STEINWAYS, Knabes, other grands, perfect, reasonable; we buy, repair and exchange. EMPIRE, 1352 6th Avenue (56th), New York.

PIANO TUNING

EXPERT TUNING and repair service, free estimates given within 20-mile radius. HARDMAN, PECK & COMPANY, 23 W. 57th Street, N. Y. C. PL. 3-1100.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CITY OF BOSTON

STATE ELECTION

City Clerk's office, October 22, 1942.

In accordance with the provisions of the laws concerning elections, notice is hereby given that meetings of the citizens of this city, qualified to vote for State officers, will be held in the several polling places designated for the purpose by the Board of Election Commissioners on

Tuesday, the Third Day of November, 1942

and all such citizens will on such date, in the several precincts in which they are entitled to vote give in their votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Secretary, State Treasurer, State Auditor, Attorney General, Senator in Congress, Representatives in Congress, Councillors, Senators in the General Court, Representatives in the General Court, District Attorney and Register of Probate; also give in their votes "yes" or "no" on the following questions:

QUESTION NO. 1

Law Proposed by Initiative Petition

Shall the proposed measure which provides that the present statutes which make it a crime punishable by fine or imprisonment knowingly to advertise, print, publish, distribute or circulate any matter containing reference to any person from whom or place where any drug, instrument or means whatever or any advice or information may be obtained, for the purpose of preventing pregnancy, or to sell, lend, give away, exhibit, offer or advertise any drug, medicine, instrument or other article for the prevention of conception, or to write or print information of any kind stating when, where, how, of whom or by what means such article can be obtained, or to manufacture or make such article, shall not apply to treatment or prescription given to married persons for protection of life or health by or under the direction of registered physicians nor to teaching in chartered medical schools nor to publication or sale of medical treatises or journals, which was disapproved in the House of Representatives by a vote of 77 in the affirmative and 133 in the negative and in the Senate by a vote of 16 in the affirmative and 18 in the negative, be approved?

YES ____ NO ____

Sale of Alcoholic Beverages

To obtain a full expression of opinion, voters should vote on all three of the following questions:

(a) If a voter desires to permit the sale in this city (or town) of any and all alcoholic beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold he will vote "Yes" on all three questions.

(b) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages only to be drunk on and off the premises where sold he will questions one and two and "Yes" on question two and "No" on question three.

(c) If he desires to permit the sale herein of all alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold he will vote "No" on questions one and two and "Yes" on question three.

(d) If he desires to permit the sale herein of wines and malt beverages to be drunk on and off the premises where sold and in addition other alcoholic beverages but only in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises where sold he will vote "No" on question one and "Yes" on questions two and three.

(e) If he desires to prohibit the sale herein of any and all alcoholic beverages whether to be drunk on or off the premises where sold he will vote "No" on all three questions.

1. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages (whiskey, rum, gin, malt beverages, wines and all other alcoholic beverages)? YES ____ NO ____

2. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of wines and malt beverages (wines and beer, ale and all other malt beverages)? YES ____ NO ____

3. Shall licenses be granted in this city (or town) for the sale therein of all alcoholic beverages in packages, so called, not to be drunk on the premises? YES ____ NO ____

Pari-Mutuel System of Betting

1. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed horse races be permitted in this county? YES ____ NO ____

2. Shall the pari-mutuel system of betting on licensed dog races be permitted in this county? YES ____ NO ____

QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY

In the Fifth, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Twentieth Suffolk Representative Districts

Shall the Representatives in the General Court from this district be instructed to vote to request the President and Congress to call at the earliest possible moment a convention of Representatives of all free peoples, to frame a Federal Constitution under which they may unite in a democratic world government? YES ____ NO ____

The polls at said meetings will be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. and closed at 8 o'clock P. M.

Attest: W. J. DOYLE, City Clerk

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Accepted for One Edition or All Three Editions

You may run a classified advertisement in the Atlantic, Pacific or Central edition of The Christian Science Monitor—or in all three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition is the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition is the Pacific Coast and Mountain States, Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

RATES

Per Agate Line Per Day

For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

MARCELLE

1111 MAIN STREET

ANAMAE'S
Special Brush-Fluff
PERMANENT WAVE
$6.95
Complete with Feather Bob
136 JOHN DIAL 4-0406

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
CORNER MAIN AND BANK STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Money to loan on First Mortgages
Collateral loans made on Legal Stocks, Bonds and Bank Books

SAVE YOUR GAS!
Call BETTY BARNUM
—She'll Shop for You
READ'S

Henry C. Reid and Son
Registered Jewelers American Gem Society
BROAD STREET
NEAR FAIRFIELD AVENUE

Christmas Parcels for Overseas!
Tell us where he is—we'll tell you what he wants most, and how to send it.
CANTEEN SHOP, STREET FLOOR

HOWLAND'S

GREENWICH

ANDIRONS
Fire Screens Fire Baskets
Fire Lighters Charcoal Briquets
Greenwich Hardware Co.
325 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 605

the little flower shop
34 East Putnam Ave. Tel. 1214

Finch's Pharmacies
Two Stores for Your Convenience
The Only Authorized Agents for
Elizabeth Arden Toilet Preparations in Greenwich
34 E. Putnam Ave. 301 Greenwich Ave

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
Electrical Contracting and Repairing
262 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 532

HARPER METHOD
BEAUTY SALON
All Services
21 West Putnam Avenue Tel. 641

HARTFORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-3619, 1-4:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FURS
PLASIKOWSKI
73 PRATT ST., HARTFORD, CONN. INC

CAMERA SUPPLIES
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
852 Main St. Harvey & Lewis Bldg.

W. C. MASON & CO. INC.
Anthracite COAL Bituminous
FUEL OILS OIL BURNERS
726 Main Street, Hartford, Conn.

11 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you.
EMMA JACOBSEN BEAUTY SALON
902 Main Street (Bet. Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1361

HARTFORD West Hartford
FOR A COMPLETE LINE OF
BIRDS EYE
Buy at
Central Delicatessen
988 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford
901A FARMINGTON AVE. Phone 3-4190

KINGSWOOD CLEANERS AND LAUNDERERS
"Cleaning That Satisfies"

MERIDEN

MICHAELS-STERN
Suits—Topcoats
STOCKWELL'S
COLONY STREET

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN

October Sale of
COATS *and* SUITS
Benson's
38 COLONY STREET

Shoes of Comfort and Satisfaction
Arch Preserver
Red Cross Foot Delight
EMERSON & WHITNEY
43 COLONY STREET

A TIMELY CALL for Fur Coats or Fur-Trimmed Coats of Distinction
CHERNIACK CO.
3 COLONY STREET

MIDDLETOWN

MIDDLESEX BEAUTY SALON
Try a ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
Alice Luton's Preparations
354 Main Street Telephone 350

Keser's Flower Shop
Our Flowers Are Always Fresh
170 Court Street Telephone 1513

NEW BRITAIN

SHOP WITH CONFIDENCE at Raphael's
Your Gift Shop
303 Main Street New Britain

NEW BRITAIN DRY CLEANING CORP
Good Clothes Deserve Good Dry Cleaning
Call 364
Branch Offices: 98 W. Main St., 398 Main St
1060 Main St.—Newington, Conn.
Plant: 415 W. Main St., New Britain, Conn.

ART JONES
Men's Wear
33 West Main Street Phone 1158
New Britain, Conn.

Thanks a Million!
for hundreds of compliments received for Latimer Laundered Shirts. And honestly, we love it. Confidentially, it makes our "Shirt Girls" strive for even greater perfection.
New Britain Phone 321 LATIMER LAUNDRY Waterbury Phone Enterprise 6-500

NEW HAVEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 8-2318 2 p. m.-6 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Howards CLEANERS.

Shartenberg's
Devoted to Your Better Living

BOOKS
are especially welcome for our men overseas. Let us help you select them. Christmas wrap them, and see that they are mailed promptly.
The Channel Bookshop
37 Whitney Avenue 5-6882

Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

The LEEPER Co.
All Kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces That Heat Air-Conditioning
549 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

SPORTSWEAR
Shirts Vests Sweaters
Reversible Jackets, Alligator Raincoats, Zelan-treated Sport Jackets,
Agents for Knox Hats.
RAY HAMMOND
162 Orange Street

NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Coverings, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

Flannelette Gowns
in gay colored Floral patterns, $2.25 to $2.95
Flannelette Pajamas in Floral patterns or stripes $2.25 to $2.95
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Norwalk 6-6271. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

INSURANCE
General Insurance Agents
SINCE 1838
Handling All Lines Anywhere
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
110 Wall Street, Norwalk
SAMUEL J. KEELER Managing Director

STAMFORD

TIRES—TUBES
BATTERIES—AUTO SUPPLIES
GASOLINE—MOTOR OILS
Visit our new recapping plant fully equipped to handle recapping of all tires under the supervision of factory trained men.
Authorized AAA GARAGE
Mohawk One Stop Service
Myrtle Ave. at East Main Street 3-2163

Downes-Smith Co.
Announces Removal to New Store
433 MAIN STREET
Between Jones Drug Store and the Plaza Theatre
Electrical Contractors
Frigidaires, Home Cleaners
Radios—Electric Ranges
TEL. 4-2136

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Patterson & Harvey
INCORPORATED
865 Atlantic Street Stamford 3-2188

Why Not Bank With
THE FIDELITY TITLE & TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
129 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.

Darien Hand Laundry
Strictly Hand Work
182 Post Road, Darien, Conn.
Darien 5-0335
Mending and darning free of charge
WE CALL AND DELIVER

WATERBURY

GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND
INCORPORATED
"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
This is headquarters for
WOOL AUTO ROBES
Of course these will be scarce later.
Prices $4.98 to $12.98

WOOL DRESSES FOR WARMTH
100% pure wool dresses designed to see you through a cold winter warmly but smartly dressed. Lovely new pastel shades. Sizes 9-20. 10.95 up.
Liebeskind
33-35 EAST MAIN STREET

Get him one of these Warm—Heavy—Woolen MACKINAWS
We have them for boys in sizes 8 to 18
$6.75 to $10.98
The Miller & Peck Co.
Watertown—Waterbury—Cheshire

FINLAY & WESTWOOD
PAINTERS and PAPERHANGERS

Winter will soon be here. Why not take advantage of these crisp, cool days to paint the house?
PHONE 4-3636

Sugenheimers
Expert Fitting
We are famous for mastering the art of making your figure look its loveliest. Visit our intimate apparel shop today.
64 BANK STREET

Our Best Quality Cretonne
SLIP COVERS
Fit beautifully—in several patterns and color combinations.
For chairs $6.98 For Divans $11.98
Windsor Curtain Shop
127 BANK STREET

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate—Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Barometers Magnifiers
Binoculars Opera Glasses
Field Glasses Sun Glasses
HUPFELDT BROS.
401 N. Howard St., Baltimore, Md.
Reg. No. 264—Reg. No. 296

Phone Chesapeake 9374
Phone Belmont 9461
Kraft's Quality Market
TABLE LUXURIES
3809-11 Old York Rd. at Argonne Dr.
Frosted Foods

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Popularity SPECIAL
PERMANENT WAVES
STYLED FOR THE INDIVIDUAL
Included with wave is the famous Feather Cut personally designed by Mr. Grothe $5.75
FRED GROTHE
100 State Street Phone 4-6881

NEW YORK

ALBANY

(Continued)

Blankets washed by the "Woolen Mill" method—Beautiful satin bindings, too.
Let the Killip Quality
Phone 5-3311

Use Your Charge Account and have the use of your convenient, easy-to-use Charga-Plate
WHITNEY'S

Harry Simmons CO. INC.
"Albany's first family in furniture"
ESTABLISHED 1865
BROADWAY at MADISON, ALBANY

STITTIG'S
Home Made Candies
353 STATE STREET
1023 MADISON AVENUE

People who want nice furniture will find it at Hover's for less.
L. J. HOVER
Wayside Furniture
887 Central Avenue

AUBURN

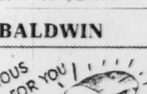
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Auburn 2006-J Hours: 9-6 daily except Monday 9-11:30 a. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAVE AT Sears in Auburn, New York
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.

HARRY'S TIRE SHOP
6-10 Garden Street Phone 150
TIRE Repairing Vulcanizing Retreading
SUNOCO GASOLINE and OIL
Complete Car Service — Modern Equipment

REEDS READY TO WEAR
107 GENESEE STREET, AUBURN, N. Y.
WINTER CLASSIC COATS
Select a good warm serviceable coat NOW
$21.95 to $29.95

BALDWIN



NU-KERNEL BREAD
HEIM'S BAKERY

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Binghamton 2-7064 9 a. m.-2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOMEN'S SPORT OXFORDS
by
I. Miller Florsheim
Foot Saver Hill and Dale Classics
Smart new styles in soft, pliable leathers, in brown, tan and black. Suitable for any daytime activities, or for war work with defense uniforms.
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 Court Street

McLEAN'S
61st Anniversary
Starts Thursday, OCTOBER 22nd, and continues with an abundance of McLean-Quality merchandise at money-saving prices—until October 31st. Watch for further McLean advertising.

BRONXVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Hours: Daily Telephone: Bronxville 2-3531
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY IT'S FLOWERS BY

THE NOSEGAY
65 Pondfield Road
We Telegraph Them for You Anywhere

CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service—Storage Called For and Delivered
QUAKER STATE MOTOR OIL
14 CEDAR ST., Tel. 2-2251

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 2-4000

For Your Hallowe'en Party Serve
Neilsen's
FROZEN FANCIES
and Fresh Fruit Punch
95 PONDFIELD ROAD

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

INTERIORS
Peggy Poe
BRONXVILLE

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone LI 4850. Hours: Daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Wirges & Starker, Inc.
HABERDASHERS—HATTERS
Arrow and Manhattan Shirts
Interwoven Socks Stetson Hats
HOTEL STATLER
Phone Cleveland 4579 Open Evenings

CORTLAND

OLDS' BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
NEW FALL STYLES
for Men, Women and Children
65 Main Street Ph. 328-J

LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
"The Coal That Satisfies"
THE A. T. DUNN CO.
126 Elm Street Phone 48

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

Davey Shops
Feminine Accessories to Our Patrons
We are thankful for your patronage and hope by courteous treatment and proper service to merit a continuance.
436 CENTRAL AVE. CEDARHURST 2073

FLUSHING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Flushing 9-8846. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
136-19 38 AVENUE FLUSHING 3-3900

KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

WALL PAPER
All Trends
Consultant
DECORATOR SERVICE
For Town or Country
ALEXANDER'S
Distributor Sherwin Williams Paint
137-02 Northern Blvd. FL. 3-6722-3

Pictures Framing Gifts
THE GLASSCRAFT SHOP
136-72 Roosevelt Ave.
Independence 3-4400
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds
Paintings

Lovely Flowers
WE GROW ALL OUR OWN
Member F.T.D. Flowers by Wire
Baier Lustgarten Florist, Inc.
139-18 Northern Blvd. Phones
Next to Roosevelt Thea. Ind. 3-4444 and 4445

FLUSHING—Bayside

ALLEY POND NURSERY
HANS RUNGE
Designing of Home Grounds, Expert Tree Trimming, Evergreens, Shrubs, Trees, Bulbs, Grading, Seeding. Entire Charge Taken
Nassau Blvd. and 232nd St. Bayside 9-8450

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone, Boulevard 9-7863. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Leslie's
Smart, distinctive Dresses, Suits, Coats and Sportswear selected fashionwise to please your style-conscious personality.
QUALITY but NOT EXPENSIVE
Open Evenings
Corner Continental and Austin

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES Corporation
109-30 159 St. Republic 9-5360

Your Things Cleaned RIGHT on Our Premises
Efficient Cleaners, Inc.
72-06 Austin Street Bou 8-4786
Bo. 3-1116 Est. 1926

FRED'S RADIO SHOP
Responsible Repairs
Radios — Appliances
107-22 CONTINENTAL AVENUE

NEW YORK

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

LUCY FRANCES HUSTON RESTAURANT
(Formerly "The Penguin," New York)
LUNCHEON—DINNER
SUNDAY and HOLIDAY DINNERS 12-9 P. M.
Closed Mondays
Our own Pies, Cakes and Bread for sale
110-50 Queens Blvd., Nr. Austin Ave. Bo. 8-9885

FREEPORT

VOGUE BEAUTY SALON
Artistic Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waves and the new Cool Wave.
22 SO. MAIN STREET Tel. Freeport 4050

GLOVERSVILLE

Your Savings Account Insured Up to $5,000
Chartered by the U. S. Government
GLOVERSVILLE FEDERAL SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
52 North Main Street
GLOVERSVILLE NEW YORK

PARKER "51" FOUNTAIN PEN
Writes Dry With Wet Ink "Quink" Ink

COWLES, BROWN & CO.

GREAT NECK

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

VERA JOAN SMITH
Hair Stylist
Feather Cut Permanents
ZOTOS LICENSED SHOP
123 Middle Neck Road Great Neck 3370

Gilliar's For Gifts
Wide Selection of Perfumes. Delicious Chocolates—Famous Brands. Cosmetics to Suit Your Individuality
Two neighborhood stores for your convenience
Great Neck 100—Great Neck 800

FINE JEWELRY
Watches Clocks Novelties — Repairs of All Kinds
ALBERT ANTOR
72 MIDDLE NECK ROAD Phone G. N. 48

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hempstead 1863-M daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

250 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, L. I.
INC.
Greater Long Island's Dept. Store
FRANKLIN SHOPS

WARTIME SHOPPING SERVICE
Save Gas and Tires
SHOP BY PHONE
Hempstead and Garden City Customers
Call HEMPSTEAD 2300
All Other Nassau County Customers
Call ENTERPRISE 4123
No Toll Charges on Enterprise Calls

THE HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
(Formerly Hempstead Tea Shop)
42A NORTH FRANKLIN STREET
(Opp. Arnold Constable)
A New Modern Restaurant
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
Sunday Dinner 75c
42A North Franklin Street Hempstead 1601

HEMPSTEAD Mattress Manufacturing Co.
Mattresses, Box Springs
Remade and Sterilized
78 Main Street Hempstead 4310

HENRI HAIRSTYLIST
267 Fulton Ave, Hempstead
Tel. Hemp. 6021 for Appointment

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Delivery Free
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
584 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 776

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	E	N	D	Y		F	A	B	L	E
	R	O	E		T		D	E	E	R
A	N	D	R	E	W	S		A	D	E
L	E	E	R		O	P	E	R	A	
E	S	S		S		A	N	D		P
U	T		P	A	R	I	S		P	A
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	S	W	E	E	P		T	H	I	N
C	H	I		M	O	L	I	E	R	E
L	I	F	T		P		L	E	O	
E	N	T	R	Y		S	E	N	T	A

65

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Protect Your Car From the "Wear Raid"
Drain dirty oil and replace with **Gulfpride.** Safeguard moving parts of the chassis with
GULFLEX LUBRICATION
Drain and refill transmission and differential with **Clean Lubricants**
Prevent dirt from being drawn into the engine—and save gas, too—by having the **Air Filter Cleaned.**
Have tires **Inspected** and **Switched** every 3000 miles.
SERVICENTER, Inc.
Cayuga and Green Sts. Phone 2128

For Dry Discolored Hair
A Soft FEATHERY Oil Permanent and The New Victory Bob
at
The Grace Quick Beauty Shop
405 College Avenue Phone 2047

JACKSON HEIGHTS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: HA. 4-3060. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
The Nation's Model Laundry
Try the economical
ELECTIVE SERVICE
Service in Brooklyn, Queens, Nassau
BROOKLYN: Call SOuth 8-4567
W. HEMPSTEAD: Call Garden City 8881

COLUMBIA DRY CLEANERS
3-Hour Service (If Desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
HAVEMEYER 4-0110-1

CLARK'S
Dresses • Coats
Sportswear
37-50 82ND STREET

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street HA 9-6550
"The Londoner" Clothes, $35 upward
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES

QUEENS *Retail* FURRIERS
BILL JOHN SIOTKAS
Repairing Cleaning Restyling
37-41 82nd Street NE. 9-5525

JACKSON HEIGHTS COMMUNITY GARAGE, Inc.
Roosevelt at 79 St. Hav. 4-3506—3507
HEADQUARTERS FOR PRESTOLITE BATTERIES
24-Hour Charging Service
DEPENDABLE—RESPONSIBLE

Enna Jettick
$5 to $6.50
JAY'S BOOTERY
37-56 82nd Street Ha. 4-0129

Hoffman's
3727 82ND STREET
Curtains—Draperies
Linens and Yard Goods

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in all its branches
171-08 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-8070-8071

The GLOVE SHOPS
Featuring
Our Own Make KID GLOVES
FREE REPAIR SERVICE
164-17 JAMAICA AVENUE AND 147-07 JAMAICA AVENUE

Ada Fennell — Clara Pfaff
Barclay Individually Designed Foundations
Wear a Smart-Form and Have a Smart Form
SMART-FORM CORSET SHOP
164-17 Jamaica Ave. Republic 9-7779

Smart Millinery Shoppe
Exclusive Millinery
2076 165 St. Republic 9-9146, Jamaica, N. Y.
Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John Lee
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

JAMESTOWN

Lounging Robes
For Men and Women
Bigelow's
Jamestown, N. Y.
Everything in Warm Wearables to Keep You Warm This Winter
On All Four Floors
NELSON'S of Jamestown
Department Store of Specialty Shops

THE UNLOADING CORPORATION
520 W. 2nd Street
Jamestown New York
Famous Reading Anthracite
Disco—Anthracite Briquettes
Phone 7973 for prompt delivery

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

NELSON & BUTTS, Inc.
FLORISTS
Cut flowers
Floral decorations
17 N. Main Street
Phone 6858

KENMORE

EXPANDING
In addition to doing the finest class of cleaning, we have new fur cleaning and glazing machines.
Most Beautiful Plant
Most Beautiful Work
Most Beautiful Service
EUCLID CLEANERS
3110 Delaware Avenue
RI. 8127

KENMORE BEST FUELS SERVICE
John Wiles, Proprietor
Jeddo-Highland Coal
Semet-Solvay Coke
Charcoal Wood
91 Euclid Avenue Riverside 6140

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD. RI. 1320

Bill Kitson
MEATS
Bert Carnahan
GROCERIES
Elmwood Ave. at Wabash Ri. 0711

LINCOLN MEAT MARKET
2876 Delaware Phone DE. 5800
Fresh Meats, Poultry and Fish
WE DELIVER

ALLEN'S CLOTHES SHOP
A huge assortment of nationally known merchandise at friendly prices with friendly service.
2866 DELAWARE AVENUE

LARCHMONT

Grant's Greenhouses
Cut Flowers • Designs • Plants
We Telegraph Flowers
96 WEAVER STREET
LARCHMONT
Tel. Larch. 2-0081

LITTLE NECK

Allen's Greenhouses
Fresh Cut Flowers
Floral Designs for All Occasions
A welcome gift—always
5440 Little Neck Pkwy Tel. Imp. 4146

LYNBROOK

MUELLER'S
Good Candy
82 Atlantic Avenue

BOYS' DEPT. . . .
Boys' Mackinaws
Lined, with Hoods
from $6.98
I. Jacobson & Son
23 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway

'blue coal'
Ask about our budget plan
Second Street Lynbrook 2777
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of The Christian Science Monitor
FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones, Rye 1121—Scarsdale 2726 Mamaroneck 2940
NO connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9-1 p. m. daily except Saturday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. M. FERNANDEZ
Radio Repairing
SERVICE ON ALL TYPES
Including Frequency Modulation Sets
MO 8-7611 15 Prospect Ave.

CHELSEA
"Service That Satisfies"
Fireproof Storage Warehouse, Inc.
MOVING—STORAGE—PACKING
MO 8-3434 27 So. 6th Avenue

WAR RISK INSURANCE
MURRAY, SCHOEN & MORGAN, Inc.
MO 8-6500
9 So. 3rd Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio Proprietor
THE CIRCLE VALET
Tel. MO. 8-9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

FENNELL'S
110-112-114 Fourth Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
★
Retailers of Fine Furniture for 60 Years

Leab & Meyers
Oldest Established JEWELERS in Mt. Vernon
Mo. 8-6143 7 Gramatan Ave.

NEWBURGH

Highland Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone, New Rochelle 2-4453. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m., ex. Sat. and Sun. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PALACE SHOE STORE
Shoes for the Entire Family
Tel. 2-0555—2-2386
ESTAB. 1900 518 MAIN STREET

SPENCER SERVICE
No figure too difficult. An individually designed Spencer Support—light in weight — washable — comfortable NON-ELASTIC — guaranteed to hold its shape for correct and comfortable support.
MRS. ELIZABETH A. HACKER
1 Kingsbridge Plaza MO. 8-0594

Kathryn Hayes INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7809
36 DIVISION STREET, NEW ROCHELLE

Coronet Tea Room
16 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Private Parties
NEw Rochelle 2-9658

I. B. COHEN & SONS, Inc.
Clothiers to Men and Boys
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Accessories
827 Main Street New Rochelle, N. Y.

Leonard Talner
Silverware of National Reputation
WATCHES—CLOCKS
REPAIRS
565 Main Street

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

CORDWOOD
All hardwood WELL SEASONED—burns long and throws out plenty of heat!
CANNEL COAL
Ignites EASILY—burns a long time! Gives you LOADS of heat!
Enjoy these two ECONOMICAL FIREPLACE FUELS
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
N. R. 2-1000

A WATERPROOF WRIST WATCH, FOUNTAIN PEN OR RING makes an ideal gift for the boy in service.
D. W. SIMPSON
Jeweler
496 Main Street New Rochelle 2-2379

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Bronx

Mildred Beauty Salon
55-57 West Fordham Road Bronx, N. Y.
Ph. FOrdham 4-3090
NICK ROMANO

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M. BIE
Certified Gemologist
SHore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

Borough of Manhattan

BARANDON
Furs, Coats and Gowns
Creator of Fashions that Slenderize
SPECIAL for October
Black Persian Lamb Coat.....$445
41 WEST 57TH, N. Y. C., PL. 8-3096

Borough of Queens
(Cities listed alphabetically under New York State)

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

PORT RICHMOND

BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS RECORDS NOW
Records for Christmas the Ideal Gift
Current Hits
Christmas Music
Scandinavian
Polish
Symphonic Music
Albums
Manhattan Furniture Co.
128 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-2400

STANDARD OFFICE SERVICE COMPANY
71-73 Richmond Ave. Phone Gib. 2-1831
Bibles, Testaments, Books of all Publishers. Drafting Instruments, Fountain Pens, Pencil Sets. Gifts for SERVICE MEN.

NIAGARA FALLS

BELLEVUE DRESS SHOPPE
1809 MAIN ST. NIAGARA FALLS N.Y.
Niagara Falls' Leading Dress Shop
TELEPHONE 1175

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

PELHAM

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call Yonkers 3-4200, New Rochelle 2-3232, Mt. Vernon 8-8600, Scarsdale 5656 or Marble 7-9400

WISE Hardware Co.
Devoe Paint—Mazda Lamps
Housewares
120 5th Ave., Pelham, N. Y. Tel. Pel. 8-1004

Pelham Heights Market
HENRY R. RIEMKIER, Proprietor
City Dressed Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
Groceries, Beverages, Fruits and Vegetables
213 WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 8-1048

NEW YORK

PELHAM (Continued)

TEL. PELHAM 8-2838 HERMAN GLASSER
PELHAM PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
PAINTS • HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
311 FIFTH AVENUE

PORT CHESTER

Larry Strong
HAIRDRESSER
Permanent Waving a Specialty
220 Westchester Avenue
Telephone 3447

IT'S NEWS!
★
GRANTS 36" ANNIVERSARY SALE!

HOUSECLEANING?
Make your home clean, cheery and comfortable for the cold season ahead. Paint up now. Kauri flat white and all colors. $2.20 gal.
FRANK L. ROCKEY
128-130 No. Main Street

POUGHKEEPSIE

LUCKEY'S SERVICE MEN'S BOOTH
Located on Main Floor for your convenience. Here you will find not only a wide selection of gifts but instructions on how to prepare for mailing.
Last Call for Christmas Mailing October 31
Luckey, Platt & Company

Whipped Cream Cakes—Pies—Pastries
as you like them
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main Street, Near Market

October Coat Event
An All-Important Event
at
WALLACE CO.

QUEENS VILLAGE

FAYS *Scientific Corseting*
Hosiery *Gloves*
Lingerie *Sportswear*
216-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

Bellerose Florist
Fieldstone 3-2634
A. F. BUNCE
Flowers for All Occasions
248-48 Jamaica Avenue
BELLEROSE, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIRGINIA 7-5656
J. J. Kuntz Company, Inc.
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Let us demonstrate the NEW Miracle Wall Finish

ICE CREAM
LUNCHEON
CANDY
STANLEY'S SWEET SHOPPE
117-08 Jamaica Avenue Vir. 9-9192

ALLIED SHOE REBUILDERS
Material and Workmanship Guaranteed. Work done while you wait.
112-11 JAMAICA AVENUE
Vir. 9-2314 Established 1893

Ritter
WALLPAPERS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
9612 101st Avenue Ozone Park, N. Y.

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries Fruits Vegetables
NEIGHBORHOOD MARKET
Peter Modifica, Prop.
8554 118th St. VI. 7-0170

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., Corner 116th Street
Tel. Virginia 9-8636

JOHN LUCK
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
Virginia 9-2110 106-05 Jamaica Ave.

Arthur A. Siegler, Inc.
Fire and Automobile Insurance
Whatever your insurance needs:—We can supply them or give counsel,
LAURELTON 8-2357 8-2555

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

NEW YORK

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

HUETTINGER'S BEAUTY SALON
Wigs and Hair Goods
8515 Jamaica Ave.
VI. 7-2320
Erwin Huettinger

JACK & JILL KIDDIE SHOPS
3 STORES CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
90-17 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-13 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill
148-15 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica

GELLER'S CURTAIN SHOP
9117 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven, N. Y.
VIrginia 7-2030
Curtains, Draperies Linens

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone: Glenwood 3566. Hours, 10 to 12, 4 to 7 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET—GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-457

ELDER'S MARKET
CHOICE MEATS
Home-Dressed Poultry Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Groceries
BIRDS EYE Frosted Foods
444 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
ROCHESTER N Y
73 CLINTON AVENUE, SOUTH

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Has The Buys In
REAL ESTATE
802 Union Trust Bldg.
Rochester Main 5530

SPRING HOUSE
2001 MONROE AVENUE
Luncheon 12 to 2 — Dinner 5:30 to 8
Sunday Dinner 12:30 to 5
Closed Mondays
Operated by Cornucopia Inc

INSURANCE
that has always paid dividends
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Clinton Avenue S at Court
Call or Write

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3762 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

REMODELING REPAIRING
Regina FURS
Furriers Since 1907
CUSTOM COATS TO ORDER
236 Merrick Road Rockville Centre 1530
A SHOP ALSO AT QUEENS VILLAGE

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE. 3-3362
35 Oakdale Rd
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

RYE

Theodore Fremd's Market
ESTABLISHED IN 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Telephone 152 and 153 Purchase St.

SCARSDALE

For Your Hallowe'en Party Serve
Neilsen's
FROZEN FANCIES and Fresh Fruit Punch
67 GARTH ROAD

Week Day Dinner 6:00-7:30, $1.25
Sunday Dinner, 1:00-2:30, $1.50
Heathcote Inn
A block from the station
Telephone Scarsdale 600-601
MRS. M. C. MacKENZIE, Manager

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 926

SCHENECTADY

PEOPLE'S FOOD MARKET
Meats, Groceries, Fruits Vegetables
Your Neighborhood Grocer Can Serve You Better
1201 Rugby Road 4-4481, 4-4482

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY (Continued)

Fashions — Sportswear
Home Things
Wallace's
Phone 4-7711

Quality Furs
Beyer Fur Shop
140 BARRETT ST., SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

Barneys
for
FASHIONS

ST. ALBANS

Gulfway Auto Service
Jamaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by Machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4541 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Personalized Service
at PARK-BRANNOCK'S
MILLINERY SALON
MATRON, MISS, TWEEN-TEEN STYLES
Esther Mathieu, Personal Consultant
Second Floor

JOHN HAND
"The Rug Man"
Charge accounts invited
330 S. Warren St. 38191

MAGRUDER'S
"CANDIES OF CHARACTER"
Made FRESH Every Day
Mail Orders Given Special Attention
2030 SOUTH SALINA STREET
PHONE 4-9447

WM. KUHN & SONS
Meats
Butter, Cheese,
Poultry, Eggs
Monarch Canned Goods
1010 South State St., Cor. Jackson
Telephones: 2-8227—2-8228

E. M. Allewelt & Son
Interior Decoration
Rugs and Carpets Wallpaper
Draperies Furniture
633 S. Warren St. Phone 2-1071

G. R. CROCKER & CO.
443 South Warren Street
CHINA GLASS
SILVER POTTERY

Spencer Corsets
Individually designed and fitted.
MRS. FLORENCE AVERY
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
804 E. Genesee Street Tel. 4-3544

EARL R. McCARTY
Magazine Subscriptions
to All Periodicals—
Domestic and Foreign
Inquire for Our Magazine Price List
708 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-4234

FLORENCE A. EDWARDS
MAE T. EDWARDS
Dresses—Coats
Gifts—Greeting Cards
Personal Attention
838 W. KENNEDY ST. TEL. 5-2755

When You Need
GOOD PRINTING
Phone 3-3360
Kenneth B. Green
New Location:
Liverpool Road and Greenpoint Avenue

HEAR the ORGATRON
The Perfect Organ for
Church or Home
Sold only at
Godard Piano Co.
527 S. Warren Street Second Floor

Barnes
Flower
Shop
205 E. Jefferson Street Tel. 2-2167

KINNEY'S BAKERY, Inc.
Red and White Groceries
Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies
Corner State and Colvin
TEL. 4-7922—4-9460

Home Food Co.
Cafeteria
and Bakery
118 S. Salina

NEW YORK

TROY

Dependable Furs
Misses and Women's Apparel
Lord + Tann
404 Fulton St. Troy, N. Y.

UTICA

Gifts Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID-SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From
"Utica's Cleanest Plant".
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

ONLY 2 MORE DAYS
and the Boston Store's Great Money-Saving Birthday Sale Will Be Over. You Can't Afford to Miss the Usual Bargains!
BOSTON STORE Utica, N. Y.

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone White Plains 2567 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
in every price range
50.00 to 500.00
Engagement Rings around $100 are featured at Bramley's as well as Diamond Rings priced in the thousands. At either price you are assured sound value in quality and fine design.
Bramley + Co.
190 MAIN STREET

Hardware Lighting Fixtures
Paints and Varnishes Linoleums
Housewares Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

Agents for
Matrix
and
Treadeasy Shoes
WHITE'S 99 Main St.

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
Paint Products
THIBAULT WALL PAPER
20 Martine Ave. W. P. 1453
139 North Main St. Port Chester, N. Y. Port Chester 3913

Expertly Fitted by X-Ray
Whitney's Shoe Center
23 Mamaroneck Avenue

Palace Beauty Salon
SPECIALISTS IN ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
112 Main Street Phone
White Plains, N. Y. White Plains 10051

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
135 East Post Rd.
W. P. 3420

For that boy "over there," a gift from our Service Men's Canteen.
Stone's
CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

Emmadine Farms
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Ave. Phone 8810

YONKERS

Peggy Ann
You will be as proud in one of our
FUR TRIMMED
COATS
as we are proud of our collection.
Experts say "it's the best"
from $55 to $150
You are invited to see them.
421 South Broadway
Peggy Ann

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
Meats of Quality
PHILADELPHIA POULTRY
MONARCH FOODS
Tel. YON. 5-6540
52 Lawrence Street

Arrow Family
New Fall Arrival
HARMONY STRIPES
Shirt $2.25 Tie $1 Shorts 75c
Handkerchiefs 50c
MILFORD B. HANFT
498 South Broadway
Corner of Lawrence Street

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Modern Version Of Good Samaritan

By the Associated Press

Cleveland

Jaded by tales of tire hoarding and stealing? Then this parable of the Good Samaritan, modern version, is for you.

It comes from W. O. C. Ward, who met the Good Samaritan the other midnight while stranded on a highway miles from his suburban Rocky River home.

The left front tire on Ward's automobile had blown out, he had no spare and, not knowing what else to do, he glumly jacked up the car before thinking out the next move.

That's when the Good Samaritan came along, in another automobile. Noticing Ward's plight, he told the stranded autoist:

"Take my spare and bring it back when you get yours fixed."

Ward, who never had seen the stranger before, was dumbfounded. He pointed out that he could post no security.

"Forget it," said the Samaritan. "You look honest. I'm not worried."

He took off the spare, but found it was too soft to use. Ward then suggested that he call his (Ward's) home and somebody would pick him up. The Good Samaritan agreed, but a short time later returned with his spare tire inflated. He hadn't been able to reach Ward's home, so he drove back to help him out.

"I think," says Ward, "such an example of the Golden Rule is something everybody should know, for it does show that goodness still exists in this tough old world."

The Good Samaritan? His name is Norbert Briggs, a railroad employee who lives in suburban Shaker Heights.

Stamp Notes

Wide World Features

An attractive set of four stamps, illustrations for which already have been received in the United States, will be issued by **Switzerland** (Helvetia) on Dec. 1, each having a regular postal value with a surcharge for the benefit of child welfare.

Two of the stamps bear portraits. They are the green five centimes, picturing Niklous Riggenbach (1817-1899), and the blue 30 centimes, portraying Konrad Escher von der Linth (1767-1823). The usual presumption is that the men were identified with early child welfare movements. The other two stamps are 10 centimes brown and 20 centimes orange, each having sketches of a Swiss girl. The von der Linth stamp has a surcharge of 10 centimes, the others five.

These stamps will remain valid for use until May 31, 1943.

* * *

Photographic copies of another pending set, of **Chilean** commemoratives, also have been received by J. & H. Stolow, New York dealers, but actual stamps have not yet arrived. There are six values in this set, recalling the 100th anniversary of the founding of the University of Chile.

Reproductions probably will await arrival of originals, copies being fogged, but the values and prominent Chileans or scenes are these: 30 cent red, head of Letelier; 40 cent green, head of Bello; 90 cent violet, head of Bielnes; 1 peso yellow-brown, University building; 1 peso-80 cent light blue, head of Montt, and 1 peso airmail, a coat of arms, presumably the University's.

* * *

Costa Rica is coming out with four five-cent victory stamps, having an overprint reading "Victoria." They will be in orange, blue, violet, and green. The Bahamas have a new set which carries an overcharge commemorating Columbus' landfall, but these, too, are without description here. Presumably all the designs will be originals.

Our War Effort

It is useless to win battles if the cause for which we fought these battles is lost. It is useless to win a war unless it stays won. We, therefore, fight for the restoration and perpetuation of faith and hope throughout the world.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt

* * *

This war is not simply a technical problem for task forces. It is also a war for men's minds. We must organize on our side not simply the sympathies but also the active, aggressive, offensive spirit of nearly three-fourths of the people of the world who live in South America, Africa, Eastern Europe, and Asia.

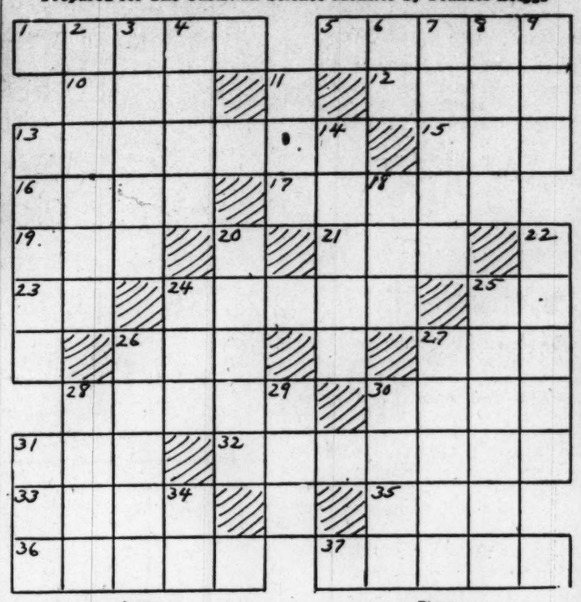
Wendell L. Willkie

Imported Cork

The United States before the war normally imported about 175,000 tons of cork annually, largely from Spain and Portugal—sources no longer available to this country.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is sister of Michael and John in "Peter Pan"?
5—What is an apologue?
10—Eggs of fishes.
12—What is a thamin?
13—Who is the virtuous footman of Fielding's novel?
15—What American humorist and playwright was born in 1806?
16—Gaze askance.
17—Meyerbeer's "The Huguenots" is what?
19—What is a suffix used to form feminine nouns?
21—Conjunction.
23—What was first syllable in Guido's system of solmization?
24—What city is scene of opera "Zaza"?
25—Nanticoke is in what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
26—What is fifth tone of diatonic scale?
27—What is a Chinese liquid sauce for fish?
28—Tom is what in "The Water Babies"?
30—How would you describe paper known as onionskin?
31—What is 22d letter of Greek alphabet?
32—Who was the father of French comedy?
33—What is one of layers composing heel of a shoe?
35—What was first name of Delibes, French composer?
36—A vestibule is what?
37—Who is daughter of Norwegian sea captain in "The Flying Dutchman"?

Down

2—What is first name of Poole, American novelist?
3—What is point or stem of a plant from which a leaf springs (pl.)?
4—What was middle name of Earl Biggers, American author?
6—Advertisement (abbr.).
7—Bowlers in "Rip van Winkle" were distinguished by what (sing.)?
8—Who was mother of Castor and Pollux?
9—Before.
11—How many verses in a couplet?
13—Who are the aborigines of Aleutian Islands (sing.)?
14—Where was Velasquez born?
18—Being.
20—Where would you find famous House of the Seven Gables?
22—Who wrote of "the birds singing gaily, that came at my call"?
24—C. Auguste Dupin is detective in tales by whom?
25—Who solves mysteries of Agatha Christie?
26—Who wrote of island called Blefuscu?
27—What is a smooth or lustrous surface, often like satin?
28—What is lower part of the leg?
29—To protrude from the sockets.
30—What is a thin slab of baked clay used for roofing?
31—What is a noun suffix forming diminutives?
34—Transitive (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Brevities

Detroit News: Loveliest of our seasons, autumn is also the untidiest, leaving her scenery around for admirers to pick up.

Milwaukee Journal: "Well," said the all-out donor of scrap, as he removed the fenders from his sedan, "here's mud in my eye."

Did You Ever Wonder

What Magnetic 'Thumbtacks' Are?

A new type of bulletin board may be found in the offices of the General Electric Company. It consists of a steel partition. Steel being decidedly resistant to ordinary thumbtacks, and papers pasted or glued to the surface of the steel being messy and hard to remove, they employ magnetic tacks to post notices on the "board."

These "tacks" consist of miniature horseshoe magnets made of alnico, the strongest permanent magnets known for their size. These tiny magnets, with one leg on the steel and the other on the paper, hold the notice firmly in place.

* * *

If a Soldier Addresses a Superior Officer as "Sir," How Does a WAAC Address Her Superior Officer?

In addressing an officer, a soldier should use the officer's military rank, lieutenant, captain, major, etc., or should address the officer as "sir." Similarly, an auxiliary should address her superior officer as "Lieutenant," or "Ma'am."

* * *

How the Owl Got His Name?

There is a familiar story of an American taking a newly disembarked Englishman on a walk through the woods. There was a sudden sound and the Englishman asked, "What was that?" "An owl," was the reply. "Of course it was an 'owl,' ejaculated the Englishman, "but what I want to know is what hanimal is doing the 'owling?" All owls come equipped with a syrinx, or organ of voice, and most of them are all too adept at its use, making the night noisy with their hooting, howling, and screeching. It is from these cries that imitative names have been derived in various languages, as the English **owl**; the Anglo-Saxon **ûle**; the German **eule**; the Latin **ulula**, and the Hindustani **ulu**.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun—

By Corka

"Here I work over a hot stove all day, and first leave I get you want to go on a steak fry."

In Lighter Vein

It's Hollywood

Gregory Ratoff, the Russian Orson Welles, who produces, directs, acts, writes and does everything else except deliver his pictures personally to the theaters, has a passion for finishing his movies on time. On one occasion, when production on one of his films had been halted for several days, Ratoff was asked whether he expected to be through with the shooting on schedule.

"Of course, of course!" exclaimed the explosive Russian. "I said I would finish on Saturday, and I will—even if I have to keep everybody here till Monday night!"—Milwaukee Journal.

A Verse for Today . . .

I have surely built thee an house to dwell in, a settled place for thee to abide in for ever.—I KINGS 8:13

Ships and Copper

The average 10,000-ton merchant ship requires approximately a quarter of a million pounds of copper and its alloys; while a single battleship such as the U. S. S. Washington requires two million pounds of copper and its alloys.

NEWS ITEM — THE ARMY HAS PURCHASED SO MUCH CHEWING GUM THERE MAY A SHORTAGE FOR CIVILIAN USE.

SORRY! THE ARMY'S BOUGHT IT ALL UP
WHERE'S THE RECRUITING STATION
CHEWING GUM
GWENDOLYN, YOU'VE BEEN ENTERTAINING A SOLDIER
NOTHING LIKE BUBBLE GUM TO CATCH THE FLIES
SPY SAY AMERICANS HAVE NEW SECRET FOOD — CHEW ALL TIME, BUT NEVER EAT ANYTHING
VZ

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*General Nuisance*

By Le Pelley

LET'S PLAY SOLDIER — I'LL BE THE GENERAL!
NO — I'LL BE GENERAL —
NO — I'M GENERAL!
WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH MY BEING GENERAL?
I'M GOING TO BE GENERAL !!!
GO AHEAD AND BE GENERAL... I'VE JOINED THE NAVY!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's Not So Queer!*

By Rodgers

Well, I finally reached Military Secret's post, barked once to tell him I was on the job, and then settled down under a tree-
!-!
Ho-hum!
"You don't suppose he'd consider a sleepy feeling queer, do you?" I asked myself

The Adventures of Waddles—"*Let Juno Rule*"

By The Hagers

I heard a bass drum's martial beats
The firemen's band came down the street;
And right behind it, on a truck,
In regal garb, sat Juno Duck.
She sat beside a monolith,
But one could see she was no myth.
"A drake," said Ted, "should never mix
With Juno Duck in politics!"
JUNO DUCK MAYOR
LET JUNO RULE

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Britain Calls In Smuts

That unprecedented broadcast of a speech before a joint session of the British Lords and Commons carried probably the wisest and most authentic voice of the British Commonwealth. In introducing Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Mr. Lloyd George called him the greatest statesman in the world. Certainly no figure of our day can match his amazing and varied experience as a leader in war and peace over five decades, and the present situation seems to be opening another chapter which may add vastly to his stature and world service.

Interest in the speech has centered naturally on what Marshal Smuts had to say about a second front. He brought to the discussion a military man's declaration that for the United Nations the defensive phase of the war has ended. He gave warm and effective expression to popular feeling that Russia has been bearing "more than her share of the common burden" and advocated aid in "fullest measure, with the utmost speed." He went a step farther in saying that it would be folly "to over-prepare and perhaps miss our opportunity."

But as Mr. Churchill intimated in his own brief word, it is the presence and character of Marshal Smuts which count most. What he has been counseling the War Cabinet about a second front means more than any public utterance could. His known views about the importance of Africa could indicate more about the location of a second front than his apparent eagerness can tell about the time for it.

Other things the South African Prime Minister said, and the circumstances of his speech are more important than any disclosures on the second front. For in some measure Marshal Smuts appears to be doing for the Churchill Government today what he did for the Lloyd George Government twenty-five years ago. In 1917 Britain discovered Smuts. Coming to London for a visit fresh from the campaign which broke Germany's hold in Africa, he put new inspiration into British leaders and people, he was drafted to sit in the War Cabinet, became a key counselor on strategy, a settler of coal strikes, head of the committee which set up Britain's air defenses, and later one of the chief architects of the League.

Today the Churchill Government is not having to face the same problems Lloyd George had in 1917—the collapse of Russia and then of Italy, the exhaustion of France and the threat of a submarine blockade. But it does have some of the same disquiet to deal with in Britain itself, some of the same need for fresh inspiration. To this situation Marshal Smuts brings a reputation, a wisdom, a world view and a spiritually progressive outlook which can make a vital contribution.

He brings to London a forward-looking attitude on Empire questions which has found little expression in the Churchill Cabinet. Moreover, the Boer stands as a striking example of a former enemy won to the British system by magnanimous treatment. He adds to United Nations peace planning for the first time an official British voice which matches the idealism of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Wallace, whom he quoted. He appears to have given some release to pent-up feeling in Britain and a lift of enthusiasm to people and Government which may strengthen the first front—morale—throughout the United Nations.

Congress on the Beam

Congressmen are going home for the final spurt in the elections, and it can be expected their reception will be happier than it might have been only a month ago. Before the President asked for price controls on farm products, and before he made his cross-country trek and subsequent demand that Washington's war morale catch up with the rest of the Nation, it looked as if Congress intended to table positive action on inflation, taxes and manpower until after the elections.

Now, however—or so it appears at this writing—America will have, in addition to the wages and price legislation and a tax bill of sorts already passed, a bill lowering of the draft age enacted before the final pleas from the hustings.

It is no reflection on Congress to remark that largely this acceleration can be traced to a heightened fighting mood in the people of America. All through the long summer they waited for the leadership that would focus their energies in getting on with the war. But the executive end of the Government seemed confused, often at cross-purposes, and frequently scolding. The legislative branch seemed to dawdle. The people didn't like it. The President felt it. Congress felt it.

So the United States is now in motion. It is true the problem of inflation has not yet been solved, the tax bill is only half good, drafting 18- and 19-year-olds is only a preliminary in total manpower mobilization—but at least steps have been taken in the right direction.

It can be expected that when Congressmen themselves test the home sentiment on November 3 they will return to Washington convinced they have a blank check on the sacrifices of the people for whatever is needed to win the war.

Trying the Judge

Don't try to tell Magistrate Aurelio that Alice was really in Wonderland. If you do he may ask you where you think he was last Tuesday. Funny about Tuesdays. Either somebody is going to keep a promise to you on the next rainy one, or you are a magistrate in the Municipal Court, maybe in New York City, and then it turns out to be the kind of day Mr. Aurelio endured.

What kind of day is that? Ask any commuter who gets home after a hard day at the office or the shop only to find that his wife has taken over his den for a bridge party. Only such a man can have any notion of Mr. Aurelio's Tuesday. There he was on the bench, where he must have thought he belonged. And down there in front of him were a defendant, a lawyer, and five bridge experts. In New Yorkese, "It shouldn't happen to a dawg!" The lawyer argued, the bridge experts played and explained, the magistrate asked questions. But even the answers Alice received at the Mad Hatter's tea party were more intelligible to her.

Mr. Aurelio sought evidence to determine whether duplicate bridge is or is not gambling. The argument, when all the cards were laid on the table seems to have been that duplicate bridge is a game of skill, not chance. Of course, that assertion, even if a fact, does not necessarily prove that the game is not gambling, as many a "sucker" will testify after trying his "luck" with a skillful gambler. But far be it from us to prejudice the case. All we wanted to remark was that even the White Queen might find her logic strained to explain a court session in which the judge seemed to be more tried than the defendant.

As Nations Sow

To self-styled "realists" who consider the teachings of the Prince of Peace inapplicable to international affairs, this newspaper commends a careful reading of Lord Lytton's article on the Moral Foundations for Peace in the current series, "The World We Want."

This article shows how step by step the responsible nations not only failed to halt the war when it was in their human power to do so, but actually helped to bring on the world-wide conflict by their failure to apply the Christian precepts to which some stood committed by the Covenant of the League of Nations.

When aggression first raised its blood-stained banner in Manchuria, did Great Britain, France, Russia, the United States do unto China as they would be done by? The sorry answer reverberates down the years, and re-echoes in the case of Abyssinia, the re-occupation of the Rhineland, the seizure of Czechoslovakia. "Realistic" human policy, expedience, and selfish national interests sowed the wind, and are now reaping the whirlwind. As Lord Lytton points out:

> It was repeatedly asserted that a country could only be expected to go to war for its national interests, and the irony of the present situation is that those very national interests which were thought not to be involved when Japan attacked China, Italy attacked Abyssinia, and Germany attacked Czechoslovakia, have suffered far greater damage from the consequences of these successive failures to honor a collective pledge than they would have from any action taken in the interests of others.

The moral sense of the larger Powers has long since been aroused, and is finding expression daily both in deeds and in declared intentions for the future by leading statesmen of the United Nations. With the coming of peace, this purpose must not be permitted to lapse in any direction. To this end the lessons of the past are invaluable in revealing the utter impracticability of selfish reasoning and action, whether individual or national.

Our Readers Say—

Expediency vs. Guidance

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the text of a political party platform which you recently published, it was encouraging to read the words, "God helping us."

It may be recalled that when the Covenant of the League of Nations was printed, an objection was raised that the Covenant made no mention of God. One reason given for this omission was: that mention of God might prove offensive to some of the League signatories who were not members of the Christian religion. "When the rains came and the winds blew" that Covenant did not stand.

Is it not time now for the people of the United States to turn utterly from the doctrine of expediency—which leads only to disaster—and turn openly and unreservedly to divine Principle for guidance?

Only by this means can the influx of light be received which will impart the wisdom, intelligence and power necessary to construct the framework of an enduring peace. "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."

(MRS.) L. R. BARTON

Oklahoma City, Okla.

"President on Manpower"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "President on Manpower" is strong and greatly needed. "The loudest cry for manpower is from the farms" as you say—and something must be done about it; the situation is crucial.

I am connected with a canning factory in New York State and therefore in close touch with the farmer and his problems, and many of them do not intend raising tomatoes, peas, beans, and corn next year unless something is done to help the farmer harvest the crops.

The farmer usually commences in January to plan crops for next season, buying seed, raising hothouse plants, etc.; so Washington must work fast, for we need the farmer in this great war, and like many other canners, we will be without food to put into the cans unless the farmer is supported.

We all appreciate your excellent paper, and especially during these trying times when fair editorials such as yours are so important.

ELIZABETH M. READ, Secretary.
Friends' Packing Co., Inc.

Albion, N. Y.

Willkie and the Second Front

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Mr. Willkie's statement about the possibility of a second front in the Mediterranean has attracted less attention than it deserves. Its significance is considerable. It puts Mr. Willkie more nearly in line with the planners of American and British strategy than he seemed to be when he spoke from Moscow.

The question of a second front is not only a question of when, but also of where. The course of Russia's relations with its allies in recent weeks offers evidence that though all three Governments may have agreed on the urgency of opening a second front, they had not agreed as to the location of that front. There are reasons for believing that the United States and Britain may favor the Mediterranean area over France as an area for their coming offensive against Germany, but that Mr. Stalin would prefer to see the second front opened in France.

Mr. Stalin may feel less concerned than American and British leaders over the relative costs of the two potential operations. Naturally the one that appeals more to him is that one which will immediately relieve pressure on his armies. American and British leaders are profoundly concerned, on the other hand, over the relative promises of ultimate success which the two plans offer.

Against this background Mr. Willkie's statement in Moscow may have taken on deeper significance than the public realized or Mr. Willkie intended it to have. If so, his attitude toward the second-front question has now been clarified. The Russians may still be dissatisfied with the prospects Anglo-American plans hold out to them. But since his return and his talks in Washington, Mr. Willkie seems better impressed with the way those plans are shaping up. E. R.

Brookline, Mass.

"Let's Leave Beauty to the Last"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for your editorial of some days ago, "Let's Leave Beauty to the Last." Yours may be a "voice crying in the wilderness," as you say, but to me it is the voice of balance and good sense.

Just now has come word that King's Chapel, Boston, will contribute to the scrap drive its cast-iron bell yoke dating from 1772. I feel that such a contribution is to be regretted—at least until all other sources have been thoroughly drained.

Because of this country's willingness, for many years, to send valuable scrap to Japan for their use against our valiant allies, the Chinese, it may come to pass that we must now use for our own scrap our most cherished possessions of beauty and tradition. But, if it comes to that, let it be at the dictates of stern necessity and not the result of a precipitate gesture. Let's exhaust every other source before we deprive coming generations of the landmarks and monuments of our country's history. S. B. B.

Brookline, Mass.

"Britain in Wartime"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to tell you how much I enjoyed Mr. Strout's articles on "Britain in Wartime." They were entertaining and instructive and so helpful in giving us a picture of the real England. His appreciation of the conditions he finds and his kindly attitude are much needed, and I for one want to express my gratitude for every article.

(MRS.) FLORENCE E. SANDVEN

Willmar, Minn.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Amended

FRENCH LABOR — Volunteer for Work in Germany OR ELSE!
LAVAL
FRENCH LABOR — Volunteer for Work in Germany OR ELSE I'M SUNK!
LAVAL

The Bookshelf

Shame at Singapore

By Joseph C. Harsch

O'Dowd Gallagher is a South African-born newspaperman with an urge for graphic facts and for notebooks. He was in Singapore when Japan precipitated war in the East. His first action in that war was when Japanese planes sank the Prince of Wales and the Repulse. He went down on the Repulse and then back to Singapore. When the Japanese closed in there he moved to Rangoon and was driven back to Mandalay and then farther. Through it all he kept voluminous notes of what he saw and when he got out he put them into a book. The result, in this writer's opinion, is one first comprehensive treatment of the Malaya and Burma campaigns which makes sense out of those tragic defeats.

The picture he gives is painted in as calm, unemotional terms as the title he chooses, ACTION IN THE EAST (New York: Doubleday Doran. $3). It is a straight story with adventure which is in the fullest sense thrilling, with records of magnificent fighting by soldiers from England which should destroy once and for all the Goebbels propaganda theme that England expects others to fight her battles for her, and with cold descriptions of civilian selfishness and blindness and of civil service incompetence which leave one gasping and which challenge the very foundations of white colonial empire. It is packed with new information, with things which make you cheer and with things which make the "white man's burden" a doctrine which shames the white man.

* * *

All through the book runs a harrowing juxtaposition of unsurpassed heroism on the part of fighting men and blindness and stupidity on the part of those who should have been supporting them behind the lines. Before the attack came the big businessmen of Singapore, rolling in luxury, were concerned with only one real fear; a fear that pressure from London might make them submit to taxes such as all other parts of the Empire bore. The income tax reached a maximum of only 8 per cent on incomes of £2,400 or over. Mr. Duff Cooper was forced to issue a public statement that his trip there had nothing to do with any discussions which might lead to higher taxes.

But while they enjoyed their exclusive clubs and gorged their heavy food and guzzled drink, English soldiers in the jungles of the north lived in sodden squalor unrelieved by a single one of the comforts which could have been sent to them easily. There was rail service, but according to Mr. Gallagher the commercial community of Singapore did literally nothing for the fighting services except organize card parties and bazaars which cost almost as much as they took in. The Army and Navy commanders refused bluntly to patronize such affairs on the ground that they were a waste of time.

Again at Rangoon, the last remaining members of a golf club dedicated to the relaxation of the local big businessmen ordered the steward of the club to refuse to sell club supplies to English fliers who had been sent half around the world to fight for them. The reason given was that it would deplete the stocks for members, most of whom had already fled. The Japs were there only a few days later.

* * *

On the other hand are the accounts of the Englishmen on the Wales and Repulse, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders marching with pipers playing across the causeway to Singapore "on their way to their last fight, in which they died almost to the last man," of the pilots who fought with antiquated planes against every odds and often victoriously.

There were no tanks in Malaya. The nearest thing to tanks was a handful of armored cars which had fought in the Middle East "during the war of 1914-1918" and of these only one out of six still had a heavy machine gun. General Wavell did his utmost to prevent the last-moment landing in Singapore of a British division which he wanted to send to Burma. He was unsuccessful and they landed to be surrendered. Later in Burma there were so few troops that only three and a half brigades were available to contest the Japanese crossing of the Sittang River, which was the key to the military control of Burma.

It is well that these things are written by a citizen of the British Empire. They come with better grace from a member of the British family than from an outsider. They make Malaya and Burma look like termite-eaten houses which simply blew apart in a heavy wind despite the incredible heroism of the few from other places who came to defend them. The white people who had lived in those two colonies certainly did little for their own defense, according to Mr. Gallagher.

These things all make of "Action in the East" a historical document as well as a fascinating record of swift-moving events. It should go to the top of the list of books for those who want to know why Japan conquered so quickly and so easily during its first wave of conquest.

Mirror of World Opinion

No Substitute for Willingness

It is seldom that a farmer finds a hired hand willing to put in long hours to meet an emergency these times. It used to be different. There was a time when a man employed on the farm expected to do whatever had to be done to save a crop, but that day seems to be gone. Now the hired hand quits with the whistle, and resents being asked to do the little extra chore.

Those who have the idea that it is easy to find a man who will take the place of a son called to army service just don't understand at all. Yet much of the discretion with respect to deferments is in the hands of such men. It is not their fault, they just don't know, and it is nigh hopeless to try to make them understand that there is a difference between putting in the hours and getting the job done.—*Daily Drovers Telegram*, Kansas City, Mo.

The Wide Horizon

The Hands That Pick the Crops

By Ines Macaulay

Until the night Nancy came to dinner I had never given a thought to the hands that pick the fruits and vegetables for our tables. Nancy is a lovely, talented girl and all her friends thought it queer for her to spend the summer working with the children of migrant laborers, many of them Mexicans or Negroes. At dinner she told me why she had taken up this work.

"It began when I went with my college class out to Port Norris, New Jersey—that's probably where these delicious oysters came from. The workers, mostly Negroes, live in one- and two-room shacks built on posts in marshy soil. The cold ocean breeze blows through the cracks. If it were not for the Center sponsored by the Home Missions Council, the little children would have to stay in these miserable homes while their parents work. But at the Center they are taught songs, games, and handicraft and given a hot lunch. I decided that was the practical Christian work I wanted to do."

"But I thought migrants had all taken jobs in defense industries!" I exclaimed. "Isn't there an acute labor shortage?"

"Yes," Nancy replied, "in some localities there is. Some migrants *have* been absorbed in industry. But many men are ineligible because of physical condition or lack of technical training. Sometimes the family prefers to stay in agriculture, so that parents and children can stay together. There were many more Mexicans and Negroes in the fields this year than last. No one knows just how many migrants there still are, but two million is a good guess.

* * *

"This asparagus was picked in the delta region of California, perhaps these peaches came from Palisade, Colorado, where the FSA has built a camp for the workers. There are migrants in every State in the Union. Out in California our Home Missions Council has twenty projects with workers in peas, hops, grapes, soft fruits, and cotton all the way from the Imperial Valley to the Sacramento. While the Government has mobile camps, modern and complete, to take care of some of the workers, there are still thousands who live in shacks and old barns. I'll show you some pictures of children I took this summer."

As I sat beside Nancy after dinner and looked at the pictures of migrants' children, many of them apparently not well-fed, I began to realize the great importance of the work that is being done for them by devoted young men and women all up and down the land. Nancy told me that reliable estimates indicate that at least 250,000 men, women and children migrate annually from the deep South into the Eastern Seaboard fields. It is these restless, wandering people who put much of the food on our tables.

"Many children worked in some fields," Nancy said as I looked at a picture of a thin boy dragging a heavy sack of cotton between the rows. "Children pick peas, beans, tomatoes, cranberries, blueberries, prunes. I heard a boy of 7 say he wished he were a baby so he wouldn't have to pick blueberries. In Whitesbog, New Jersey, I saw an Italian woman of 84 gathering cranberries while she stood up to her knees in water."

* * *

I asked if wages had not risen. "Yes," she replied, "about 25 per cent since last year. Italian boys get 25 cents a bushel now for picking peas instead of 20. The cotton picker works from dawn to dusk and gets $1 a 100 pounds. He must be a top-notch picker to gather 300 pounds a day. Oyster shuckers make about $18 a week. Some schoolboys I know in New York State volunteered to pick tomatoes this summer. They brought their own lunch and worked ten hours a day—for $1.40. Do you wonder able-bodied men prefer to go into defense factories for $30 a week?"

Nancy had opened a window with a thought-provoking view. Every time I go to market and see the tempting display of fruits and vegetables, I visualize the hands that picked them.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

Powers of Society

I know no safe depository of the ultimate powers of society but the people themselves; and if we think them not enlightened enough to exercise their control with a wholesome discretion, the remedy is not to take it from them but to inform their discretion by education.—THOMAS JEFFERSON, 1820.

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